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STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

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FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.



SACRAMENTO:

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1899.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

HON. JAMES H. BUDD.....*Governor of California.*
HON. L. H. BROWN*Secretary of State.*
HON. W. F. FITZGERALD*Attorney-General.*
DR. F. W. HATCH*General Superintendent of State Hospitals.*
DR. W. P. MATHEWS*Secretary of State Board of Health.*

OFFICERS.

JOHN F. CARRERE.....*Secretary.*
W. S. CREIGHTON*Assistant Secretary.*
W. H. SEAMANS*Clerk.*
CHAS. F. WAYMIRE*Stenographer.*

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

To the Legislature:

The enactment of the California insanity law (Chapter CCXXVII, Statutes of 1897), to create a State Commission in Lunacy, was an effort on the part of the Legislature to provide for a uniform government and management of the State Asylums for the Insane, and to provide for the care, custody, and apprehension of persons believed to be insane.

There are in California at the present writing five State Hospitals for the Insane, containing five thousand and one patients and representing, with their grounds, buildings, and appurtenances and improvements, a valuation of \$4,557,134.

To maintain these hospitals cost the State \$1,332,759 11 for the two years ending June 30, 1898.

Previous to the enactment of the present law, each asylum was working under a different law, though there were points of resemblance in all.

The California insanity law aims to place these institutions under one uniform system of government, that the yearly expenditure of nearly \$700,000 may be made under the direction, to some extent, of a central governing body, the Commission in Lunacy.

The system of keeping the accounts involved in the expenditure of the large yearly appropriation and in the issuance of the supplies bought, while having points in common, have been different for each institution, and was susceptible of improvement.

That uniformity and system in doing the vast business of five State institutions, maintaining five thousand people, is desirable, cannot be questioned.

As the creation of the State Commission in Lunacy was to some extent an experimental measure, it is well to show briefly what it has accomplished and what it may hope to accomplish in the future. It has from the first been a working commission, although four of its members are State officers and had their regular duties to perform. It has held ninety-four regular meetings, at which various and sundry matters relating to State hospitals, their management, finances, improvements, were discussed. In addition to these ninety-four regular meetings, many more than that number of informal conferences have been held on hospital matters. It has at all times had the interest of the hospitals and the State paramount, and has tried to deal justly with them,

bearing in mind that the Hospital Superintendents and Managers were good citizens, broad-minded, intelligent men, who had the interest of their respective institutions as well as the State at heart. In spite of the generally liberal policy of the Commission, Managers have sometimes felt that their functions were being usurped and their opinions overridden. This feeling was perhaps inseparable from the position occupied by the Commission.

The first necessary work of the Commission after its organization was the preparation of blank forms for the commitment of patients, a work attended with some difficulty, but successfully accomplished, and resulting in a commitment blank that, from the standpoint of those interested in insanity, is immensely superior to the blanks formerly in use. Coincident with this, it was obliged to prepare, on short notice, schedules for contract supplies for the five State hospitals, a work involving the typewriting and mimeographing of over 7500 sheets. It also prepared blank forms for the various reports from the hospitals to the Commission, consisting of copies of the commitments, estimates, reports of stock on hand, receipts and expenses of farm, garden, and dairy, and a great many other forms required by the law. The schedules for contract supplies have been typewritten and mimeographed in the office of the Commission three different times. Clinical records have been formulated and sent to the different hospitals, are in active and daily use, and are now being carefully considered with a view to making revisions which will add to their efficiency.

Those who have not looked carefully into the question have but little knowledge of the manner in which persons charged with insanity were cared for prior to the changes wrought under the new lunacy law, and under the direction of the Commission; but as some little evidence of the previous condition of affairs, it may be stated that in one hospital, out of ninety-one patients received from prisons or jails in eight successive months, forty-six were infested with vermin and otherwise untidy and neglected.

The lunacy law provides that no person alleged to be insane, shall be associated with criminals, or those charged with or convicted of crime. In endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the law in this connection, the Commission, or some of its members, have visited twenty-nine counties, examined quarters prepared, or made recommendations for their preparation. Some of the counties have fitted up quite comfortable and elaborate quarters in specially built houses, others have prepared accommodations in the county hospital, and some have been obliged to fit up rooms in the county court-house, but apart from the jail proper. Some of the quarters have special nurses on hand at all times, and all Boards of Supervisors have agreed to supply them when the presence of an insane patient made them necessary. Some of these

accommodations can be improved upon, as many were hastily fitted up, but all are decided improvements on old methods, and as the beneficial results of the changes are more generally appreciated, improvements will follow; indeed, since the first arrangements, several counties have already made permanent and more satisfactory improvements. The Commission cannot help referring to the beneficial changes made under the law in the County of San Francisco, where comfortable rooms, decently furnished, have been fitted up; male and female nurses are on duty at all hours of the night and day, and proper arrangements are made for caring for and feeding the sick. Although the Commission could not get just what it wanted in San Francisco, it has brought about a very decided improvement in the care of those charged with insanity in that city. Under the present arrangements in the various counties, the Commission receives reports from the hospitals of the improved condition of the patients received, and the evidence of greater care. The work in this connection has made necessary a good deal of traveling by members of the Commission, and has required, on some occasions, much labor and trouble.

The old system of bookkeeping in the hospitals was not uniform; every hospital had in some measure a distinct system, and when, in accordance with the provisions of the new law, the Commission endeavored to have formulated a uniform system of books and accounts, it became a question of much moment to decide upon the proper system and the extent to which the new system should be introduced. Two principal points would have to be made clearly manifest in a system of books: First, the expenditures of cash in detail, and the disbursements of supplies and utilization of services bought with that cash, should be made so clear that any hospital steward could quickly, from his books, tell what the institution was costing, what departments were costing, where supplies were going, and how much stock should be on hand. Second, the books to show the movements of patients, their history, their possessions in the hospital, the register of wards, sick reports; in fact, a general history of the house, its inhabitants and their belongings, must be provided for.

After considerable deliberation, the Commission concluded that the business and financial accounts should be first provided, that similar methods of keeping accounts of expenses should be in use by all. Acting on this belief, Mr. George E. Housken, an expert accountant, was engaged to formulate a system, with the advice that a system was wanted that would economize labor, that would clearly show all the business, that would avoid too much repetition of entries, and yet provide an absolutely safe index of what money was being received or spent, where it was coming from, where it was going, and what was being done with what was bought. More details could readily have

been made a part of the system, but more detail requires more skilled labor, and more labor requires more money. As a central or parent system, to which subordinate books might be added from time to time, it is distinctly a marked improvement.

The second series of books, or those covering the workings of the population of the house, should have been taken up next, but after conference with the Senate committee investigating public institutions, and learning that they were preparing an elaborate system, about which they would probably consult with the Commission, this matter was deferred, awaiting their action.

Supplies for the State hospitals are for the most part bought by annual or semi-annual contracts, the fact that bids are desired by the hospitals being advertised in every county in which a hospital is located, and in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento. The contracts are awarded to the lowest satisfactory bidder, and generally low prices are obtained. Right here it might be stated that the Commission saves about \$800 yearly on advertising.

Supplies not bought on regular contracts are bought by a system of competitive bids, or after careful inquiry in the open market. The Commission has no authority to award contracts, nor to buy anything for the hospitals, that power still being vested in the local Boards of Managers.

Excessive amounts of supplies are not bought, and careful attention is given to holding contractors up to the quality contracted for. The purchasing is honest, the distribution and utilization of supplies are economical and careful, and the result has been that at all times our hospitals have been conducted at a low per capita cost, much lower than the great majority of similar institutions throughout the United States.

Many, looking only at the large appropriations required for their maintenance, and failing to investigate how many people are maintained with that money, fail to realize that economy is shown in the management. Extravagance has obtained in California in the erection of some of its hospital buildings, but not in their maintenance.

The Commission, viewing the situation in all its bearings, has made no effort to gain a reputation for economy by cutting off supplies that were actually needed. What was asked for was allowed when needed. Where cuts in estimates were made, or estimates were rejected, it was done only after due deliberation and investigation, and the Commission has allowed more increases in food supplies than it has cut off.

The Commission is now receiving monthly reports showing the distribution of food supplies, with the purpose of ascertaining definitely the difference in the per capita cost of feeding officers, employés, and patients. It has not been possible heretofore to obtain this information, which is important, for it is the only way in which a thoroughly satis-

factory explanation can be given as to how well the patients are fed and what it is costing. The per capita cost for food, as given ordinarily in asylum reports, is only relatively correct so far as individuals in the concrete are concerned. It takes time and work to ascertain these necessary facts, and not all agree that the results justify the extra work demanded.

Before closing this brief review it is necessary to speak of the expenses of the Commission and its collections. It is probably unnecessary to remark that the expenses of its first year were added to very materially by the necessary traveling that had to be done in the examination of quarters for the insane, and by the large amount of work thrown upon it in searching the records of County Clerks' offices, investigating and searching for estates of the insane, hunting up property and bank accounts, and investigating the various claims that were sent to us for collection by the different hospitals. Some idea of the magnitude of the work is shown by the statement that there are now on file in the office of the Commission, undergoing examination or collection, claims amounting to \$250,000. It took some time and much labor to get this collection business in thorough operation, and the early returns were not large, but at the present time it is in full operation, and we are now collecting for the hospitals, the State and counties, over \$1,200 monthly. Up to June 30, 1898, the Commission had collected or caused to be paid to the hospitals, \$6,530 89; and to the State and counties, for commitment and transportation expenses, \$1,115 50; a total of \$7,645 80. For the five months from June 30, 1898, to December 1, 1898, we have collected for the same purposes, \$6,146 99.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended during the Forty-eighth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1897.

Traveling expenses.....	\$263 25
Box rent and postage.....	52 40
Telegraphing.....	22 42
Expressage.....	11 07
Stationery.....	113 40
Salaries.....	1,469 00
Seal.....	6 50
Typewriter.....	100 00
Mimeograph.....	45 00
Rubber stamps.....	21 50
Miscellaneous.....	1 00
Ice.....	4 50
Advertising.....	127 90
Blue Cañon water.....	2 25
Press clippings.....	6 00
Towel service.....	1 50
Total.....	\$2,247 69

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Amount Expended during the Forty-ninth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1898.

Traveling expenses	\$1,155
Box rent and postage	126
Telegraphing	42
Telephoning	102
Expressage	9
Stationery	5
Salaries	11,064
Rubber stamps	13
Miscellaneous	19
Ice	33
Advertising	79
Blue Cañon water	2
Press clippings	36
Towel service	13
Rent of filter	10
Uniform system of books	575
Total	\$13,288

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, }

John F. Carrere, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, being first duly sworn deposes and says that the above financial statement is correct.

JOHN F. CARRERE,
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of December, 1898.

J. C. GORMAN,
Secretary State Board of Examiners

REVIEW OF ASYLUM SYSTEM OF CALIFORNIA.

It has always been the policy of California to care for its insane with State money, in contradistinction to the plan of forcing the counties pay a part of the cost, the State appropriating the balance. In August 1851, the State Hospital was opened in Stockton for the reception of all classes of patients, as well as the insane. It is impossible to segregate the cost of caring for the insane while they were in the general hospital supported by the State. Owing to the necessity for separate care of the insane a new institution became necessary, and at Stockton the first asylum under separate and distinct management was opened for the care of the insane, in July, 1853.

At the end of the first year of its existence, the Stockton Asylum contained 102 patients; at the end of ten years it had 583 patients, and after twenty years its population had increased to 1,156.

The crowded condition of the Stockton Asylum having made necessary to provide further accommodations for the insane, on November 15, 1875, another State asylum was opened at Napa. At the end of another decennial period the number of patients at Napa had increased to 1,219, and in the two State asylums to 2,403, and another asylum was in process of erection, that the rapidly increasing insane might be given proper care and treatment. This third asylum was located

Agnews, and was intended, when first authorized, to be an asylum for the chronic and hopelessly insane, but the policy of supporting an institution to be used solely for the care of those considered as hopelessly lost was not received kindly, either by the people or the lawmakers, and as soon as the Legislature could make the change, Agnews was made an asylum for the reception of all classes of mental disease. In five years from its opening, or in 1893, Agnews had increased its population to 902, and the three State asylums together aggregated 4,004 patients. The necessity for more accommodations being apparent, Southern California appealed for an asylum to care for the insane in that section of the State. The rapid development of population and the distance the rapidly increasing insane had to travel before being able to obtain asylum treatment, rendered argument unnecessary to insure the location of an asylum in San Bernardino County. At the same time provision was made for the erection of an asylum at Ukiah, Mendocino County, to provide for the insane from the northern section of the State. The two new asylums were opened in 1893, and have rapidly been filled, and on June 30, 1898, Southern California had 582 patients, and Mendocino 477.

It is now forty-five years since the first asylum was opened in California, and our five State hospitals (asylums) contain 5,001 insane patients.

There has been appropriated since this State began to make preparation for the care of the insane, \$4,282,399 18 for buildings, land, and improvements.

For maintenance and other purposes there has been expended \$13,-085,546 87. The hospitals have spent out of the moneys earned by them (contingent fund) \$545,837 82, making a grand total of \$17,913,-783 87.

This sum, however large it may seem, has enabled the State to care for and treat 107,732 patients in the period covered by our synopsis.

During the forty-five years of the existence of State asylums, 15,109 have been discharged recovered or improved, and 8,225 have died.

The State has always been liberal in the care of its insane. It has provided money when it was needed, it has cheerfully responded to all calls for assistance, and has made provision for all who are defective mentally.

The Stockton State Hospital now maintains a patient at the low cost of 35 cents per day, not because the State has been niggardly and cut them to that sum, but because those managing the asylum, voluntarily, by careful management, gradually reduced the cost to that figure, and by force of example the other State hospitals have brought their per capita to nearly the same low figure. The question may well be asked, have we not done too much?

The California asylums have done their work quietly and well. They have had about the average rate of cures, when compared with similar institutions in other States, and their death-rate has not been above the average. The patients have been comfortably cared for, due efforts have made for their cure, and the institutions have been honestly maintained. They have been free from conflagration or serious calamities, have not been subject to epidemic diseases, and have at all times been a credit to the State. They have the confidence of the people, and, though not free from some criticism, are generally acknowledged to be doing good work, and to be legitimately and honestly managed. Up to June 30, 1898, there have been received in the hospitals 28,359 cases, and, taking the yearly count of the number treated, there have been 107,732 cases under treatment.

In April, 1897, a uniform law for all State asylums was put into operation. Asylums became State hospitals, and the Lunacy Commission was given a confirmatory power over the actions of the State hospital management. The purpose of the new lunacy law and its active agent, the Commission, is good, and its results are bound to be beneficial when Hospitals and Commission work with that harmonious unanimity of purpose which should be the aim of all bodies engaged in charitable work at the expense of the State. Any Commission endeavoring to change existing methods and to limit the powers of those previously in full authority will doubtless be handicapped to some extent. The Commission, having no patronage to dispense, may well believe that the desired concert of action will gradually be brought about and with good results. This brief history of the creation, population, and expense of the State hospitals brings us up to the present point, where consideration may be given to their operations for the two years ending June 30, 1898.

EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING THE STATE HOSPITALS.

One object of the creation of the State Commission in Lunacy was the belief that it might bring about economy in the management of the five State hospitals.

In considering the subject of cutting down the expense of any undertaking, the first point is to ascertain in what particular branch of the business extravagance obtains.

In order that we may ascertain the manner in which the appropriations are expended, let us consider the various sources of expense in maintaining one patient for one day, one year, and for maintaining all the patients for one year, in any of the State hospitals.

Taking the hospital located at Stockton, as the oldest and one of the most economically managed hospitals, it is found that it cost for the year ending June 30, 1898, to pay officers and employes, to feed patients

and all others, to heat and light the building, to provide clothing, furniture, and bedding, to make repairs, to supply water and medicines, and to utilize and beautify the farm and grounds, at the rate of \$126 81 a year for each patient, or a total of \$196,291 52 for all the patients.

Taking up the various principal sources of expense incurred in caring for one patient a day, or a year, we find:

First—That it costs for physicians, attendants, mechanics, cooks, and other help the sum of 17.1 cents for one day, or \$62 57 a year. These amounts are the daily and yearly per capita for salaries and wages, the total for all the patients for a year being \$93,383 60.

Second—To feed this one patient a day costs 9.2 cents; for a year the cost is \$33 64; the total for all the patients a year being \$51,703 45.

Taking up these two items, payroll and food, as the two principal items of expense, let us consider them a moment with a view of ascertaining if the cost is unduly large and deserving of pruning.

PAYROLL.

In a total yearly cost of \$126 81, it would seem at first glance that \$62 57 is a large proportion to be paid out for salaries and wages, but if considered in comparison with the sums expended for the same purpose in Eastern institutions it will be found that our proportion of employes to patients is very small. As a matter of fact, we care for the same number of patients with about half the number of employes they do in Eastern institutions.

It is true that in California higher wages are generally paid, but it is believed that our hospitals get a better grade of help, who, expecting to make hospital work their life vocation and thus having an incentive, put forth their best efforts to do good work and thus hold their positions.

FOOD.*

It is not likely that any one would care to assert that the expense of feeding our patients should be cut down—a fraction over 9 cents a day, or \$33 64 a year, for each patient, is not high, and instead of seeking to reduce it in cost, it might be added to with some advantage. Lest the idea might become prevalent that at such a small expense they cannot be fed enough, it can be safely asserted that the patients are fed abundantly, that the food is of good quality, that there is meat, bread, butter, potatoes, etc., with fresh, dried, and canned fruits, and vegetables in abundance. As a matter of fact, each person has provided for him at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of food daily.

*NOTE.—The cost of food, expressed above, is based only on the supplies purchased. The food products of farm, garden, and dairy will add from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to the above cost of food.

The one way in which it is possible to reduce still further the cost of food is by increasing the products of farm, garden, and dairy. Of milk we have not enough now, and our dairies should be enlarged and more land added for their maintenance.

While the food provided is abundant in quantity and of good quality, sufficient for health, it might be given a greater variety with advantage. Possibly in improving the diet there would be no distinct advantage other than the promotion of comfort and satisfaction, but if any item of expense connected with the hospitals is worthy of increase it is food.

In this connection it may be stated that out of fifty-two State asylums in twenty-four different States there is but one that feeds its patients as cheaply as the lowest of our hospitals, and not to exceed four that are as low as the highest of ours.

CLOTHING.

Of the other large sources of expense, clothing may need some attention. It costs to provide clothing, shoes, dry goods, and bed linen for each patient one day, one cent and eight mills; for one year, \$6 80; for all the patients one year, \$10,547 69.

The clothing provided for the male patients, while warm, comfortable, and durable, is not sightly and cannot be reduced in cost with justice to the patients. As a matter of fact, it is being gradually improved, and there is room for still further improvement. The dry goods, bed linen, etc., are of good quality, and answer all the purposes well.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Another source of considerable expense is fuel and light, in which is included, of course, steam for heating the wards, cooking and laundry work.

The Stockton State Hospital, having a large supply of natural gas from its own wells, is enabled to produce heat, power, and light at about half the cost of the other hospitals.

The daily cost of these items for one patient at Stockton is one cent and four mills; the yearly cost \$5 11, and the total yearly cost for all is \$7,856 77. The other hospitals cost \$10 80 to \$16 77 per patient per year.

Two of the hospitals are lighted by coal gas, manufactured on the premises, at a cost of \$1 15 per thousand feet. One uses gas made from gasoline, and one, the Southern California State Hospital, purchases electric light at a cost of \$200 per month.

Heating and ventilation being intimately connected, it may be safely said that there is but one of our State hospitals that has a thoroughly efficient system of heating and ventilation, and that is the

Southern California State Hospital, which has a system of forced ventilation that is excellent. The rest of the institutions rely on natural ventilation, which certainly does not always accomplish the desired results in many of the crowded wards and dark pantries. The heating system in many of our hospitals has to be supplemented by stoves.

An improvement in the heating and ventilation system is more generally needed in our hospitals than any one single improvement, and while it cannot all be done at once, a start should be made on one hospital and continued from time to time until all are properly equipped in this direction.

For the purposes of comparison it may be stated that out of forty-five asylums located in twenty-one different States, there are but nine whose yearly per capita cost for fuel is lower than the highest of our State hospitals—the other thirty-six asylums compared being higher than ours in all cases, a number of them being twice as high.

REPAIRS.

Ordinary repairs may be said to cover a multitude of expenditures, from patching up an old pipe to putting in a new system of pipes, or from repairing the roof of an old barn to building a new barn from an old one and still calling it repairs. It is undoubted, though, that constant repairs to pipe systems, machinery, sewer system, buildings, and appurtenances are necessary for the preservation of the State's property. The daily per capita cost for this purpose is one cent and seven mills; the yearly per capita cost, \$6 49, and the total yearly cost, \$9,974 17.

This item of expense might be reduced somewhat by confining the expenditure strictly to repairs and having extensions or additions charged against permanent improvements and estimated on in advance in such detail that it may be clearly known what was intended before the expenditure is authorized.

In discussing the various items of expense, the remarks, while using the Stockton State Hospital as a basis, are general, as they refer to all the other State hospitals as well.

In order that the cost may be shown in the same manner for all the hospitals, the following tables for the forty-eighth and forty-ninth fiscal years are submitted. The tables show the total amount expended for each hospital, the daily and yearly per capita on the moneys expended, and the various sources of expense:

Total Cost of the Five State Hospitals, Together With the Average Number of Patients and Stock on Hand, for the Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Hospital.	Support.	Salaries.	Contingent Fund.	Total.	Number Patients.	Stock on Hand.
Stockton	\$102,104 22	\$94,187 30	\$17,549 91	\$213,841 43	1,527	\$1,162 44
Napa	91,142 47	94,334 30	8,812 41	194,289 18	1,420	1,215 59
Agnews	60,746 49	62,984 45	16,254 43	139,985 37	904	4,197 92
Mendocino	40,137 31	35,441 90	5,641 21	81,220 42	383	6,551 79
Southern Cal....	39,306 33	37,998 16	6,630 66	83,935 15	508	1,353 66
Totals	\$333,436 82	\$324,946 11	\$54,888 62	\$713,271 55	4,742	\$14,481 40

Total Cost of the Five State Hospitals, Together With the Average Number of Patients and Stock on Hand, for the Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Hospital.	Support.	Salaries.	Contingent Fund.	Total.	Number Patients.	Stock on Hand.
Stockton	\$98,713 88	\$96,383 60	\$12,559 55	\$207,657 03	1,537	\$2,729 06
Napa	100,095 95	92,621 09	10,942 18	203,659 22	1,446	4,717 38
Agnews	60,785 45	61,478 85	1,699 69	123,961 99	914	5,304 00
Mendocino	38,496 36	34,462 40	2,279 29	75,238 05	449	6,727 89
Southern Cal....	56,553 97	34,786 63	6,786 34	98,126 94	563	2,918 62
Totals	\$354,645 61	\$319,730 57	\$34,267 05	\$708,643 23	4,909	\$22,396 94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The total expenditures of the five State hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1897, based on support, payroll, and contingent fund, was \$713,271 55, and during the same period 4,742 patients were taken care of.

The total expenditures of the five State hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1898, based on support, payroll, and contingent fund, was \$708,643 23, while during the same period 4,909 patients were cared for.

It will be seen from the above figures that the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1898, were \$4,628 32 less than for the previous year, while at the same time 167 patients more were taken care of. The cost of caring for this increase of patients was \$25,471 98, which, added to the \$4,628 32, makes a total saving of \$30,100 30.

The expenditures of the five State hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1897, based on support and payroll, was \$658,382 93, while for the year ending June 30, 1898, the expenditures were \$674,376 18. This shows an increase during the latter year of \$15,993 25, but it should be borne in mind that during the latter year 167 patients more were taken care of, at an expense of \$25,471 98, thus making a saving on this basis of \$9,478 73.

Amount Expended for Support for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Expended for	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Southern California.	Mendocino.
Salaries and wages.....	\$94,187 30	\$94,334 30	\$62,984 45	\$37,998 16	\$35,441 90
Food.....	57,743 57	51,739 58	31,697 76	18,877 71	14,908 21
Stores.....	3,856 14	3,128 35	2,671 76	1,429 80	1,515 41
Ordinary repairs.....	9,015 76	5,544 49	5,597 08	1,634 21	6,985 59
Farm and grounds.....	2,890 53	1,844 64	1,597 30	1,219 93	898 15
Clothing and dry goods.....	10,155 17	9,871 85	4,195 48	2,893 12	2,591 19
Furniture and bedding.....	2,261 62	3,203 25	576 49	697 55	534 58
Books and stationery.....	240 78	210 85	178 35	157 32	53 37
Fuel and light.....	10,463 85	11,495 30	10,859 63	9,408 92	8,301 49
Medical supplies.....	2,476 97	2,107 78	1,394 15	1,569 49	739 19
Managers' per diem.....	1,906 10	777 20	1,060 50	1,593 20	1,417 60
Miscellaneous.....	1,094 23	1,219 18	918 10	716 06	1,361 55
Total amount expended..	\$196,291 52	\$185,476 77	\$123,730 94	\$78,135 47	\$74,748 23
Unexpended balance.....	15,116 52	30,519 58	20,759 81	3 53	9,469 42
Amount appropriated.....	202,500 00	200,000 00	136,000 00	77,148 46	72,500 00

Amount Expended for Support for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Expended for	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Southern California.	Mendocino.
Salaries and wages.....	\$96,383 60	\$92,621 09	\$81,476 85	\$34,786 63	\$34,462 40
Food.....	51,703 45	55,854 83	29,171 81	19,867 09	17,297 72
Stores.....	3,556 73	2,802 76	2,961 77	2,164 97	1,454 54
Ordinary repairs.....	9,974 17	7,744 63	3,622 48	4,377 43	3,789 87
Farm and grounds.....	5,336 14	3,632 29	3,846 96	6,332 93	1,114 50
Clothing and dry goods.....	10,547 69	6,866 42	5,138 59	5,259 00	2,669 09
Furniture and bedding.....	3,040 88	2,322 76	1,920 26	2,058 55	1,132 60
Books and stationery.....	366 84	266 16	362 38	423 62	214 77
Fuel and light.....	7,856 77	15,408 42	10,128 42	9,444 14	6,121 43
Medical supplies.....	1,909 17	1,785 33	1,077 08	1,180 98	818 26
Managers' per diem.....	1,794 00	1,603 30	1,220 20	1,993 90	2,782 00
Miscellaneous.....	2,628 04	1,809 05	1,335 50	3,451 36	1,101 58
Total amount expended..	\$195,097 48	\$192,717 04	\$122,262 30	\$91,340 60	\$72,958 76
Unexpended balance.....	4,059 46	3,626 99	10,493 03	1,519 91	4,854 22
Amount appropriated.....	202,500 00	200,000 00	134,688 00	95,000 00	80,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR THE ENSUING TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The State hospitals have requested appropriations for support for the ensuing two fiscal years, according to the following table:

Stockton	\$409,000 00
Napa	440,000 00
Agnews	319,010 00
Mendocino	192,172 00
Southern California	247,521 10

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Special appropriations are requested by the different State hospitals according to the following table:

<i>Stockton.</i>	
Dairy farm	\$25,000 00
Gas well	15,000 00
<i>Napa.</i>	
Fire-escapes	\$11,000 00
Water-supply reservoirs.....	100,000 00
Additional land	30,000 00
Ice plant	4,000 00
Electric light plant	10,000 00

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<i>Agnews.</i>	
Storage battery	\$5,000 00
Heating and ventilating	10,000 00
Amusement of patients	2,000 00
Plumbing	5,000 00
<i>Southern California.</i>	
Cottage for female patients	\$30,000 00
Furnishing same	3,000 00
Storm drain	7,000 00
Administration building	100,000 00
Furnishing same	12,000 00
Community dining-room	10,000 00
Superintendent's residence	7,000 00
Two boilers	4,000 00
<i>Mendocino.</i>	
Electric light plant	\$2,000 00
Cold storage and ice plant	3,000 00
Building for ice plant	1,000 00

The Commission refrains from saying anything extensive as to the necessity for the special appropriations required. It simply expresses the belief that no building appropriations for the care of patients will be required at any of the State hospitals of Northern and Central California. The Southern California State Hospital is very crowded, and absolutely requires additional buildings for the accommodation of patients.

On the question of additional land asked for by the different State hospitals, the Commission is of the opinion that some of the appropriations should be granted. A hospital farm intelligently directed is a source of economy, and this branch of hospital industry should be encouraged.

The tables showing the appropriations for support are made in such a manner that the Legislature can readily see upon what basis the appropriation is asked, and the proposed cost of caring for patients for the ensuing two fiscal years.

The following is the recommendation of the Commission for the appropriations for support of the five State hospitals for the ensuing two fiscal years:

Stockton	\$408,000
Based on 1,600 patients, at a cost of 35 cents per day.	
Napa	409,000
Based on 1,500 patients, at a cost of 37½ cents per day.	
Agnews	291,270
Based on 1,050 patients, at a cost of 38 cents per day.	
Mendocino	190,000
Based on 550 patients, at a cost of 45 cents per day.	
Southern California	235,425
Based on 620 patients, at a cost of 45 cents per day, 52d fiscal year.	
Based on 750 patients, at a cost of 43 cents per day, 53d fiscal year.	

PAY PATIENTS AND CONTINGENT FUND.

The provisions of the new lunacy law, providing for the collection of moneys for the maintenance of those patients who are able to pay, or who have relatives as specified by the law who are able to pay, makes

more prominent a difficulty that has always existed in dealing with the so-called pay patients.

The old law, while making payments compulsory in certain cases, made no provision for extra food or better accommodations for that class of patients; the new law is also silent on this point.

As a matter of practice, the asylums, and later the hospitals, have always made extra provision for pay patients, given them a somewhat more varied diet, and, where possible, better furnished rooms. As a result of this practice larger numbers of pay patients have been placed on the books, and the collections from that source have been greater; but many of this class have been paid for in order that they might get these extras and not because of a desire to comply with the law. Should the policy be continued of providing extras for pay patients? It seems a good proposition to do it, even though the law does not provide for it.

The income derived from pay patients is by far the largest source of revenue going to make up the contingent fund—a fund greatly desired by the hospital authorities, as by its use many emergencies could be met and many claims, legal, but not considered exactly regular by the State Board of Examiners, could be liquidated.

The contingent fund derived from board of pay patients, sale of old rags and junk, and products raised on the farm, hay, fruit, is deposited with the treasurer of the hospital, and until the passage of the new lunacy law has been entirely under the control of the board of trustees of each institution, they reporting to every Legislature the receipts and expenditures.

Under the present law estimates must be submitted to and approved by this Commission before any money can be expended from the contingent fund.

That you may fully realize the amount of money involved in the management of the contingent fund, the following statement of the receipts and expenditures from that fund since its authorization by the Legislature in 1883, is presented:

Total receipts in contingent funds of the five State hospitals	\$591,348 49
Total expenditures contingent funds of the five State hospitals..	545,837 82
Balance on hand June 30, 1898	\$45,510 67

To present these figures in more detail the following statement is given, showing receipts and expenditures of each State hospital:

Hospital.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton	\$252,800 02	\$219,955 27	\$2,844 75
Napa	215,982 25	202,888 48	12,983 77
Agnews	80,617 73	55,796 78	24,820 95
Mendocino	13,969 67	10,430 98	3,538 69
Southern California	27,978 82	29,656 31	1,322 51
Totals	\$591,348 49	\$545,837 82	\$45,510 67

These figures are pretty large, and will doubtless surprise those who have not given the subject much attention, and coincident with the feeling of surprise will involuntarily arise the question, what has become of all this money; has it been expended for the best interests of the State, and under whose supervision has this half million of dollars been spent? In answering these questions, as a general proposition, it may be safely asserted that the money has been used for the best interests of the institutions and under authority of law. Difference of opinion may arise as to whether these expenditures would have been always approved by the executive and legislative branches of the State government had they known in advance what was contemplated, but the improvements and betterments made through contingent fund expenditures have at least resulted in many needed additions to each local hospital which could not always be counted on as deemed necessary or urgent enough to require legislative appropriations.

Some good buildings have been erected by means of the contingent fund, and, under the supervision of the local hospital authorities, at a much less cost than they could have been built under a legislative appropriation, and by contract.

While the sums given as representing the cost of contingent fund buildings built by asylum authorities is very misleading, in that it does not show as an expense the amount of labor performed by employes working on the building and paid out of the regular hospital payroll, yet, as a matter of fact, the economical showing made is very gratifying, and the character of the work done is much superior than if done by contract.

Admitting that it may be judicious and business-like to continue to collect for the maintenance of those who are able to pay, and to sell products of State farms, is it best to continue the plan that now exists of handling the contingent fund?

The hospitals are State institutions, and the money they earn belongs to the State, and there seems no legitimate reason why it should not be expended as other State moneys are expended.

Why not have the receipts of the various contingent funds deposited monthly in the State Treasury, to the credit of the institution to which it belongs?

Let it only be paid out after an estimate has been allowed by the Lunacy Commission, the bills approved by the State Board of Examiners, and a warrant drawn by the Controller.

Statement Showing the Disbursements of the Five State Hospitals from the Contingent Fund, from the Time said Fund was Created by Law.

Items.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.
	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1898.	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1898.	From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1898.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1898.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1898.
Machinery, hardware, etc.	\$5,692 00	\$19,572 20	\$114 43	\$30 04	\$471 31
Farm and grounds	16,200 81	13,427 57	4,006 56		3,132 89
Buildings	41,044 93	27,292 84	12,994 39	4,526 03	3,287 40
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	29,683 04	3,474 86	5,764 50	14 50	776 34
Labor on grounds, painting, plumbing, etc.		42,660 93			1,067 29
Rent of land and purchase of real estate	9,593 60	570 00	7,185 75		
Interest and exchange	13,456 07	8,926 53	86 81	16 05	21 92
Improvements and repairs	45,167 20	33,926 09	519 59	481 47	2,473 30
Entertainment and religious exercises	2,049 58	3,843 65	16 00	195 03	1,531 20
Traveling expenses	3,960 40	1,837 45	522 30	193 65	1,043 80
Incidentals and miscellaneous	10,963 69	3,232 04	11,395 11	2,128 06	1,957 32
Small groceries, fruit, etc.	2,305 19	401 38	451 95	17 50	1,125 61
Refunded board and discharged patients		3,956 00	65 85		930 80
Sewerage, water, light, and heat	36,464 29	21,463 24	6,428 09	2,287 73	3,017 00
Fire protection	2,857 82	5,264 00	63 00		727 12
Live stock	9,248 01	3,280 00	258 00	121 32	1,461 50
Telegraph and telephone	120 60	687 05	101 10	69 30	472 69
Books and stationery		2,003 45	324 36	33 00	111 73
Freight and express		623 35	6 00		449 14
Advertising and printing	665 94	68 50	357 75	4 80	212 45
Inspection and insurance of boilers	405 00	857 81			18 00
Attorneys' fees	688 25	180 20	57 50	112 50	187 50
Subsistence assistant physician	1,630 00				
Improvement of streets	13,169 40				
Ice plant		3,077 44			2,180 00
Metallic file cases		1,906 65			
Detective service		465 25			
Orr's shortage (ex-Treasurer)	1,890 95				
Transfer of money	33 37				
Tower clock			783 50		
Deficiency (support)	2,325 13		2,444 24		
Revolving fund	200 00		200 00	200 00	
Totals	\$249,955 27	\$202,998 48	\$54,196 78	\$10,430 98	\$26,656 31

Recapitulation.

Hospital.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton	\$252,800 02	\$249,955 27	\$2,844 75
Napa	215,982 25	202,998 48	12,983 77
Agnews	79,017 73	54,196 78	24,820 95
Mendocino	13,969 67	10,430 98	3,538 69
Southern California	27,978 84	26,666 31	1,312 51
Grand totals	\$591,348 49	\$545,837 82	\$45,510 67

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Comparative Table Showing the Disbursements from the Contingent Fund for the Two Years ending June 30, 1898.

Items.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnewa.		Mendocino.		Southern California.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Machinery, hardware, etc.	\$130 00	\$191 88	\$239 41	\$1,439 00	\$330 92	\$660 33	-----	-----	\$1,270 98	\$1,120 83
Farm and grounds.	455 15	850 05	676 55	436 55	283 07	117 00	-----	-----	610 23	946 27
Buildings.	-----	6,868 00	50 00	7,284 86	3,729 35	306 00	-----	-----	537 44	3,137 40
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	19 45	-----	453 45	228 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	29 20	-----
Labor on grounds, etc.	-----	-----	1,614 61	654 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131 73
Interest and exchange.	130 50	-----	13 55	-----	86 81	-----	-----	-----	-----	11 72
Rent of land and purchase of real estate.	-----	-----	60 00	-----	7,185 75	-----	-----	-----	1,100 35	799 24
Improvement and repairs.	11,369 91	-----	1,438 65	-----	619 69	-----	-----	-----	309 40	30 00
Entertainment and religious exercises.	221 50	-----	752 42	79 32	16 00	-----	-----	-----	5 00	282 20
Traveling expenses.	635 70	-----	172 05	600 00	522 30	-----	-----	-----	616 59	17 50
Incidentals and miscellaneous.	1,250 52	110 50	584 05	60 45	794 80	270 07	-----	-----	460 70	55 75
Small groceries, fruit, etc.	728 79	-----	263 24	-----	390 42	61 53	-----	-----	5 00	-----
Discharged patients and refunded board.	-----	-----	107 50	-----	65 85	-----	-----	-----	1,525 61	40 00
Sewerage, water, light, and heat.	275 36	-----	-----	-----	674 12	-----	-----	-----	355 30	33 65
Freight and express.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fire protection.	50 00	-----	-----	-----	63 00	-----	-----	-----	127 00	450 00
Live stock.	-----	-----	-----	-----	258 00	-----	-----	-----	80 05	-----
Telegraph and telephone.	70 75	-----	-----	-----	101 10	-----	-----	-----	60 37	-----
Books and stationery.	-----	-----	40 00	-----	28 60	235 76	-----	-----	68 25	-----
Advertising and printing.	231 85	-----	-----	-----	357 76	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Services of detective.	-----	-----	305 25	160 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Inspection and insurance of boilers.	50 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Metallic file cases.	-----	-----	1,908 65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Improvement of streets.	2,033 43	4,539 04	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Attorneys' fees.	-----	-----	-----	-----	57 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tower clock.	-----	-----	783 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals.	\$17,549 91	\$12,559 55	\$8,812 41	\$10,942 18	\$16,254 43	\$1,699 69	\$5,641 21	\$2,279 29	\$7,081 01	\$6,796 34

From the foregoing comparative table it will be seen, in the case of Stockton, that about \$5,000 less was expended during the year ending June 30, 1898, than in the previous year, while a residence was erected for the Medical Superintendent at a cost of \$6,868. In the case of Napa the expenditures during 1898 exceeded those of the previous year by \$2,130, but a residence was erected for the Medical Superintendent, at a cost of \$7,284 86. In the case of Agnews about \$14,500 less was expended during the year ending June 30, 1898, than in the previous year. In the case of Mendocino about \$2,500 less was expended in 1898, and the expenditures during that period were principally for improvement of water supply. Expenditures at Southern California were less during the latter year, and buildings were erected at a cost of over \$3,000. In other words, the expenditures during the latter year were almost exclusively for permanent improvements and repairs, and the numerous other expenses were paid out of support where they belonged.

EXPENSES OF FARM, GARDEN, AND DAIRY OF THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS,
AND VALUATION OF PRODUCTS.

In this report, which is based on information supplied by the various State hospitals, it is deemed advisable to give some information which has not heretofore been available, regarding the operation of the farms belonging to the State and under the charge of Hospital Superintendents.

Although the table giving that information is made out in such shape that comparisons may be made, it is not intended to be comparative, for it would not be fair to make comparisons where the conditions existing are so different that similar results cannot be obtained. Success in farming and raising vegetables depends to a great extent on climate, soil, possibilities of irrigation, and contour of land. Some hospitals have practically no lands for grazing purposes, others have shortage of water to contend with, and in others the amount of available land is so small that agricultural operations are impossible.

In the following table the products are calculated as being worth so much per pound, etc., the prevailing market prices being the standard. With this explanation the following table cannot be misunderstood:

Amount of Land Owned by the State Hospitals.

Stockton (65 acres leased).....	128.80 acres.
Napa (60 acres leased).....	1,229.10 acres.
Agnews	330 acres.
Mendocino	130 acres.
Southern California.....	363 acres.

Receipts and Disbursements of Farm, Garden, and Dairy for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Hospital.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Stockton.....	\$14,851 01	\$7,188 75
Napa.....	17 391 16	9,752 29
Agnews.....	9,441 61	7,283 55
Mendocino.....	3,507 03	1,722 03
Southern California.....	11,479 62	6,216 82
Totals.....	\$56,670 43	\$32,163 44

NOTE.—The term "receipts," as used above, represents the value of the products of farm, garden, and dairy, based on the ruling market prices, and the term "disbursements" represents the cost of producing said products, i. e., wages, feed for stock, seeds, etc.

The data given are reliable, and can be subjected possibly to but one criticism, and I am not sure that criticism would be just in this case. I refer to the work done on the farms by attendants, who take out patients and work from six to eight hours daily in vegetable garden or in the field. Their work is charged to the ward where a part of their time is spent.

There is no question at all that the work of patients would greatly benefit them, even if their labor did not amount to much, but as a matter of fact they do a vast amount and at practically no expense to the farm, as the attendants in whose care they work are generally charged against the ward.

The products of farm embrace nearly all kinds of vegetables, many varieties of fruit, grapes, hogs (converted into ham and bacon, used fresh, or sold), poultry, eggs, milk, hay, and grain. Food supplies go to increase the hospital dietary and to decrease the cost of feeding all who live at the hospital, thus lowering the per capita cost of caring for the patients.

The above table is convincing evidence that it pays to keep up the farm, for by an intelligent handling of it under ordinary circumstances it materially diminishes the cost of maintenance and pays for itself.

That a practical farmer, managing these State farms for his own benefit and at his own expense, might get along with less machinery and labor is probable, but as it is, the economical results are good.

In Southern California the expense of the farm is increased to some extent by the amount paid for water; while in Agnews unusually large purchases of cows make last year's expenses high.

Scarcely any hospital has enough grazing land to maintain cheaply the herd of cows necessary to furnish milk in sufficient abundance for the patients. Even Napa, with over twelve hundred acres, needs suitable land for grazing purposes. It has possibly eight hundred acres of land used for grazing now, but it is brushy and rocky, and when once

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eaten off in the spring furnishes very dry picking the balance time.

Milk is such an important article of diet and so much desired by sick and infirm that it is only necessary to mention it to convince all of the necessity of an ample supply, and this I submit no hospital has in California at present.

Even were the farms and gardens of the State hospitals not self-sustaining, they are necessary adjuncts to every hospital for the insane. They afford exercising space for the patients and give them that opportunity for properly advised and conducted work that becomes one of the greatest curative measures.

The farm of the Southern California State Hospital, consisting of 360 acres, is a magnificent piece of property, and with proper irrigation will produce pretty nearly anything that may be desired in the line of fruits, vegetables, and cereals. It has a large orange orchard, that even now produces well, and in a few years will be a source of considerable income.

This is the first year that the products of farm, garden, and dairy have been given a financial value, and it disposes satisfactorily of the criticism often made that vegetables, hay, milk, and other productions could be bought more cheaply than they are raised by the State.

The Commission has been endeavoring to encourage an exchange of products between State institutions, with some degree of success.

As a striking evidence of the economy and advantage of maintaining State dairies, a comparison may be made between the cost of milk at the Mendocino State Hospital, where they have no dairy and are obliged to buy their milk at a present cost of 16 cents a gallon, and the remaining four State hospitals, where milk is produced on their own dairies at a cost ranging from 7 to 10 cents per gallon, without adding interest on the investment. With more land and a proper dairy Mendocino could save several hundred dollars a year on the cost of milk alone.

NUMBER OF INSANE IN STATE HOSPITALS AND IN THE STATE.

On June 30, 1898, the patients in the five State hospitals had reached the large number of five thousand and one (5,001), there being an increase of 199 during the forty-ninth fiscal year, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

For the purposes of comparison, the following tables, showing the movement of patients in the State hospitals and the number remaining at the end of each fiscal year, are given.

Statements showing the number of patients in the hospitals at the end of each fiscal year for the last ten years, the number admitted each year, and the increase each year for the same period, are given. The

average number admitted and the average increase for the last ten years are also shown.

It will be seen that, while the average number admitted yearly for the last ten years has been 1,100, the admissions for the last two fiscal years have been 1,200 for the forty-eighth, and 1,160 for the forty-ninth fiscal year.

The average yearly increase has been 190, while for the last two years it has been 184 and 199.

In considering these figures it becomes apparent that 5,001 insane patients is a large number for a State with the population of California, but it should be understood that this number represents the total accumulation of those who remain out of 28,359 cases admitted during the last forty-five years, the remainder having been discharged or died.

An interesting fact in connection with the admissions for the twelve months ending June 30, 1898, is demonstrated by a careful examination of the commitments, which brings to light the fact that one fourth of the 1,160 patients admitted to the hospitals have been inmates of asylums before and were committed because of a relapse or recurrence of the previous insanity. Many of this one fourth had been in asylums from two to four times, and asylums all over the United States are represented by patients relapsing and being committed to our own State hospitals.

Much might be said upon the question of the causation of insanity, but briefly the most prolific causes are heredity, excessive use of alcoholic and other toxic agents, poverty, and disease. As having some bearing on the increase of insanity, the question of civilization is deserving of some consideration. With the advance of civilization and the attendant cares and duties that are forced upon the brain of the modern man, that organ becomes a very different instrument from the brain of primitive man. Forced to new, complex, and ever-changing duties, it has many issues thrown upon it, all differing from the others and requiring new lines of thought and consequent strain.

In the place of thoughts and actions so simple as to be almost automatic, there are new lines of thought, new problems to be met and rapidly solved, difficulties to be overcome, each accompanied by its attendant fatigue. Ambition and disappointment add their quota to the already overburdened brain.

The simple pleasures of the past no longer satisfy, and in their place we must have for amusement that which excites and appeals more to the grosser emotions and passions, adding to their spiciness with an artificial stimulation that creates an abnormal activity of brain, interferes with its circulation and nutrition, and leaves its impress with each depression that follows the unnatural stimulation.

The conditions above noted may not be sufficient alone to produce insanity or breakdown of nervous system, but they predispose to it by placing the individual in a condition favorable to the action of other causes, and they favor also descendants with a weakness engrafted upon them that renders them liable to become victims to nervous disease or insanity when exposed to causes which the man without inherited weakness would resist.

Although the subject of some contradiction, it may be pretty safely said that with the advance of civilization comes more insanity.

The causes above briefly enumerated are, with many others, common to all civilized communities, but there are reasons aside from the above why California is obliged to care for more insane people than should be justly charged against it.

Our State has a reputation as a health resort, and many cases of nervous exhaustion, epilepsy in its milder forms, and other classes of nervous as well as bodily disease, come or are sent here in the hope of improvement or cures, and failing to be benefited, retrograde and finally land in our hospitals.

Our chief cities, San Francisco and Los Angeles, are a sort of dumping-ground for the Pacific Slope States, and many who have never been bona fide residents, find their way to the State hospitals from these cities, who have drifted into our State in search of work, or change, or health. That these facts are to a considerable extent answerable for an increased number of patients, is undoubted.

There are, under the supervision of this Commission, 5,001 people of unsound mind, and that figure may be fairly given as representing the insane population of the State.

One important fact bearing on the actual increase of insanity has not been shown by our asylum reports clearly heretofore, namely: the number of first admissions. The Commission has made an independent investigation, and gives in this article the number of first cases, and in future the statistics as to the number of first cases in which insanity developed within three months before admission will be shown in each hospital report. Such a table will accurately show the freshly occurring cases in our State, and give a much more accurate gauge of the mental health of the community than the present method of calculating the number in the hospitals at the close of the year as representing the number of insane a State is producing, while in fact it represents only the surplus remaining.

Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1898.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Southern California.		
	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Number patients June 30, 1897.....	1,028	493	1,521	823	611	1,434	531	369	900	316	94	410	348	189	537
Number returned escapes.....	195	110	305	129	108	237	116	82	208	151	60	211	132	67	199
Number admitted to June 30, 1898.....	1,223	603	1,826	962	720	1,682	648	461	1,109	469	154	623	480	256	736
Number under care and treatment.....	56	19	75	26	15	41	29	22	51	42	14	56	61	34	95
Number discharged recovered.....	21	13	34	14	23	37	26	16	42	8	5	13	0	1	1
Number discharged unimproved.....	2	3	5	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	1	4	0	2	2
Number discharged not insane.....	5	0	5	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	20	20
Number transferred.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number illegally committed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number to correct.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number died.....	86	50	136	57	46	103	42	37	79	53	14	67	33	6	38
Number escaped.....	14	.....	14	15	1	16	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	5	5	5
Total died, discharged, escaped.....	184	85	269	120	96	216	107	76	183	112	34	146	99	62	161
Number remaining June 30, 1898.....	1,039	518	1,557	842	624	1,466	541	385	926	357	120	477	381	194	575

Average yearly admissions for last ten years, 1,100.

Average yearly increase for last ten years, 190.7.

The Commission has caused to be made a very careful investigation into the nationalities of the various patients in the five State hospitals, with the result that of the 5,001 inmates on June 30, 1898, 2,785 were foreign born. This does not include 112 "unknown" whose places of nativity are unknown, but a majority of whom are undoubtedly of foreign birth.

While it is true that a large number of these foreign born patients have taken out naturalization papers, and are therefore citizens of this country, nevertheless a large percentage are known to still acknowledge their allegiance to some foreign government, and to have come to this country simply for the purpose of bettering their circumstances, with the design of ultimately returning to the country of their birth. This is notably true of the Chinese, and a number of other patients who come from the southern part of Europe. A large number of these foreign born patients have expressed a desire to return to their native countries, and in many cases it is the opinion of the medical authorities having them in charge that if it were possible to send them home, where they would be environed by the surroundings of their youth and the mode and manner of life to which they were accustomed before coming to this country, they would undoubtedly, if not entirely recover, at least be very much improved. With this object in view, to improve the health of the patients, as well as to relieve the taxpayers of this State from the burden of caring for so many aliens, the majority of whom are not taxpayers and have paid nothing toward the support of the State government, the Commission has been actively engaged in trying to arrange for their return to the countries whence they came. The prospect for the return of the Chinese, particularly, is favorable, as the Chinese authorities at San Francisco are favorable to the project, and assure the Commission that there would be no opposition from the home government. However, the disturbed state of China for the past year, and the fact that there is not a single insane asylum in the Chinese empire, has occasioned an embarrassment on the part of the Commission which has not yet been overcome. The Commission, however, is at present in communication with the Chinese embassy at Washington, D. C., and hopes shortly to be able to report that it has succeeded in returning to China all the Chinese patients in the hospitals who are capable of making the voyage. In several cases, where patients were only in the country a very short while, arrangements have been made for their return through their Consuls. The British Consul-General in this respect has shown a great willingness to cooperate with the Commission, as has also Count Mutsu, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco.

While the cost of sending back the foreign patients in the hospitals, or at least so many of them as it will be found ultimately possible to return, will be large, it will still be a very economical measure, for the

reason that many of these patients would remain in the hospitals for the balance of their lives, if some such arrangement is not made; and the expense of caring for them for one year will be more than enough to return those whose homes are the most distant from their native land.

The accompanying table will show the number of foreigners in the five State hospitals, by nationality, and the total number of each nationality in all the hospitals. With the single exception of Great Britain and Ireland, natives of a country have been classed under the name of the dominating government, without regard to dependencies or provinces. Thus, the patients from Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria have all been classed as Germans. Patients from Finland are classed as Russians. Patients from any of the five divisions of Australia are accredited to Australia.

Nationality of Patients in the Five State Hospitals, July 1, 1898.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total.
Ireland.....	242	248	141	60	26	717
England.....	60	61	47	12	38	218
Scotland.....	22	16	13	1	6	58
Wales.....	0	6	2	0	0	8
Canada.....	27	34	27	10	16	114
Australia.....	5	9	3	1	4	22
Germany.....	192	199	104	49	51	595
Austria-Hungary.....	16	21	41	9	0	87
Denmark.....	22	15	8	9	0	54
Switzerland.....	26	20	15	8	6	75
Sweden.....	30	32	18	19	15	114
Norway.....	12	5	4	7	1	29
Holland.....	2	1	0	1	2	6
Belgium.....	3	1	1	0	1	6
France.....	49	36	22	11	18	136
Italy.....	40	30	18	12	12	112
Spain.....	3	1	0	0	2	6
Portugal.....	14	11	16	5	2	48
China.....	82	33	17	26	10	168
Japan.....	7	8	6	1	0	17
Russia.....	19	23	13	21	7	83
Turkey.....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Mexico.....	22	15	13	4	8	62
India.....	2	1	0	0	2	5
Greece.....	1	0	0	1	0	2
Chile.....	4	5	1	0	0	10
Peru.....	2	2	0	0	0	4
New Zealand.....	1	0	0	0	0	1
Guatemala.....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Argentine Republic.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Western Isles.....	12	1	0	0	0	13
West Indies.....	4	0	1	0	0	5
Armenia.....	1	0	0	0	0	1
South America.....	0	0	2	0	0	2
Africa.....	1	0	0	0	1	2
	925	831	533	267	229	2,785
Unknown.....	9	41	23	22	17	112

It may be well to remark in this connection that the number of patients of any given nationality, as given in this table, should always be considered in connection with the ratio which that nationality bears

to the foreign population of California. Thus—based on the census of 1890—the insane of Irish birth shows a percentage of 1.13 per cent, while the percentage of Russians is 2.05 per cent. It is also a notable fact that the percentage of insane is larger among those of foreign birth who do not talk English, than among those who do; which may probably be accounted for on the ground that their ignorance of the English tongue tends to isolate those who do not speak it, and therefore makes their struggle for life harder and their mental depression greater.

While the Commission has not completed tables as to occupations of patients, it may still be said that the largest percentage is of patients who come from the laboring and working classes; and the smallest from the business and professional classes. This is true, even when the relative ratios of these classes to the general population is considered.

In very many cases the foreign patients have no friends and no property, and, consequently, their entire support devolves upon the State. The United States Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. H. H. North, has been actively engaged in coöperating with the Commission in endeavoring to exclude from this State foreigners who are insane at the time of landing on our shores. The trouble, however, that the Commission has encountered in this direction is from patients shipped from the East, who are allowed to land in New York and other Eastern ports, and not from those who attempt to land at San Francisco and other ports on this coast.

In several cases parties have been sent to this State from the East who were confined in insane asylums in Europe before their arrival in this country, and who, if the United States immigration laws had been carefully enforced by the Eastern authorities at the ports, would never have been permitted to land at all.

The percentage of patients from the other States of the Union is very large. Of the 5,001 patients in our hospitals, only 605 are native Californians. Of the foreigners, a large proportion had been in this State for less than a year at the time of their commitment. This is true also, though to a less extent, of the patients who are natives of other States. In some cases it has come to the knowledge of the Commission that patients have been deliberately shipped to this State for the purpose of placing them in California asylums, not apparently so much because of supposed superior advantage in this State for treatment of the insane, as because here they would be a long way removed from their homes, and therefore less likely to be a trouble to their relatives and alleged friends.

EXAMINATION FEES AND TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

A very important branch of the work of the Commission has been the collection of examination fees and transportation charges for non-indigent patients. The statutes have long provided that persons who

are able shall pay for their transportation to an asylum, or hospital, from the place where they were committed. The law of 1897 made it the duty of this Commission to collect this money, and also the money expended by the county for the examination of the patient before commitment.

This Commission prepared to undertake this work soon after it was organized; but there were several legal questions involved, and it was necessary to seek the advice of the Attorney-General before this department could be thoroughly organized. Difficulties were encountered, also, in securing the coöperation of the County Auditors, from whom, of necessity, the amount of the bills paid the medical examiners were to be obtained. Many of them had not noticed the provisions of the insanity law on this subject, and even when their attention was called to the matter many explanations were necessary before the information sought was received.

In the case of the San Francisco Auditor, after repeatedly promising to furnish the bills, and delaying the work of the Commission in collecting the amount due the State from San Francisco patients for months, he finally refused to comply with the law, and the Commission was forced to proceed without attempting to collect the money due to that county, with the result that San Francisco lost over \$1,000 she might easily have had. Collections aggregating \$1,641 25 have been turned into the State Treasury, and \$293 75 has been collected and returned to the several counties since October 18, 1897, making a total \$1,934 95 collected to December 1, 1898.

PAY PATIENTS.

It has long been a matter of gossip that there were patients in the hospitals who could pay, but who were being carried as indigent patients, the State paying all their expenses. The Commission determined to make a thorough examination of this matter, and began the work by requesting from the hospital authorities any information they might have concerning patients who should pay, but who were not contributing anything toward their support. Lists aggregating 98 names were sent to this office, and in every case the financial responsibility of the patient was thoroughly investigated, with the result of discovering a number of patients who could, but who were not paying.

Another method of discovering non-paying patients was adopted by the Commission, *i. e.*, by compiling complete lists of all the guardianship appointments for insane and incompetent persons that had been made in the several counties of the State, and then comparing the names of persons having estates, thus obtained, with the lists of patients who are or had been in the several State hospitals.

This work was begun in San Francisco, and a list of 776 cases was obtained. Similar lists have been made for Alameda, Solano, Napa, Marin, Santa Clara, Sacramento, Yolo, Sonoma, Santa Cruz, San Joaquin, and San Mateo counties; and the Commission now has a list of 1,778 names of persons, insane or incompetent, whose estates have appeared on the probate records of the counties named. As a result of this work the estates of over 400 former or present patients have been discovered.

A complete investigation of the property brought by patients on their persons, when committed to the hospitals, has been made for all of the hospitals except Southern California. Nearly a hundred bankbooks, besides certificates of deposit, checks, drafts, deeds for property, etc., have been discovered by this systematic search. Some of the accounts exceed \$1,000 in value, and many amounted well into the hundreds.

A comparison of the list of unclaimed deposits published by the banks has also been made with the lists of patients on the rolls of the hospitals, and considerable money has been recovered in this way.

The Commission also filed with San Francisco, and the other counties having criminal insane in any of the State hospitals, claims for the board of such patients, aggregating \$25,000. In some cases these claims have been allowed by the counties without dispute; but in others it has been found necessary to refer them to the Attorney-General to bring suit for the recovery of the amounts claimed. These suits are now pending.

Bills aggregating \$250,000 have been placed in the hands of the Commission for collection. All these bills are against patients who have or had estates, and a good percentage of this money will probably be ultimately collected. Most of them could have been collected with ease if there had been some central body, like the Commission, that would have looked after these collections, as is now being done, and collected the accounts promptly as they fell due. The importance of keeping up these collections, and of making all those who are able to pay for their maintenance do so, will be very evident when it is stated that if this work is thoroughly and conscientiously attended to the Commission is of opinion that the receipts from this source will be sufficient to enable the various hospitals to erect cottages from time to time as they are needed by reason of the increase of patients. In this way it will be possible to provide for any increase of the insane population of the State without applying to any future Legislature for any appropriation for the erection of additional buildings or accommodations for the insane.

Claims to the amount of \$161 have been allowed by the guardians of patients, or the courts, and will be paid as soon as the necessary money is on hand to meet them. Whenever patients had property or money,

but no guardians, the District Attorneys of the counties from whence they were committed were asked to comply with the provisions of the statutes of 1887 on this subject, and apply for the appointment of a guardian. Guardians have been appointed in over thirty cases. Where patients had died leaving property, the attention of the Public Administrator in the county from whence they were committed was called to the case, and letters of administration have been taken out. Over two hundred cases of this kind have been called to the attention of Public Administrators, and a large sum of money will be recovered by the hospitals as soon as the necessary formalities are complied with and the estates can be settled up.

Besides these cases which have been called to the attention of the Public Administrators in several counties of this State, the Commission has investigated personally nearly five hundred cases, as a result of the lists of names which it has secured of guardians for insane persons from the several counties. In some cases a similarity of name was discovered, and it was ascertained that the ward had never been a patient. In other cases the estate was entirely exhausted, and in a number of other cases some money has been recovered. There is a large number of cases which are now pending. These include, among others, a number of cases in which guardians were appointed to act for patients, but have never made any returns of their trust. The Commission has now arranged to cite these guardians into court for the purpose of having them account for money and property which has been in their hands. There will probably be over one hundred of these cases connected with the four northern hospitals alone, and undoubtedly a considerable sum of money can be recovered for the hospitals, as well as for the estates of patients. In several cases large sums of money—in one instance, aggregating nearly \$15,000—was in possession of a guardian who died several years ago, leaving no kind of assets or estate, and it has been found impossible to trace the money. Either nothing has been paid for these patients, or very little. There is no question of there having been thousands and thousands of dollars due insane patients which have been absorbed by their guardians without any of it going to the benefit of the patients or any of it being paid to the State for the patients' care. At present, as soon as a patient is admitted to the hospital, a careful investigation of his financial responsibility is made, and, if necessary, a guardian is at once appointed.

Another matter to which the Commission is now giving its attention is the question of pensioners. There are several patients in the hospitals entitled to Government pensions. In some cases it would appear that the guardians have drawn these pensions and made no return whatever of their trust. The United States Pension Agent at San Francisco has shown a great willingness and readiness to coöperate with the Com-

mission in tracing up cases of this kind, and there is a prospect of some important discoveries of money in a number of this class of cases.

The Commission is a subscriber to the Press-Clipping Bureau, and in many cases the financial responsibility of patients has been discovered by reference to the matter in the local papers of the places from which they were committed. Not only has the action of the Commission in this matter added thousands of dollars to the treasuries of the several hospitals, but it has resulted in saving much valuable property belonging to patients, and in the cases of deceased patients with valuable estates, will add materially to the State School Fund from the unclaimed balance of the estates which escheats to that fund.

If the Legislature were to pass a law allowing the Commission to apply directly for the appointment of guardians for insane persons who have no relatives present to take care of their estates, it would greatly simplify and facilitate the work of the Commission; although, almost without exception, the Commission has found the county officials willing to do all that lay within their power to assist the Commission in its efforts to protect the interests of the unfortunate insane.

The Commission has so far collected, since March 1, 1898,

From non-paying patients (collected by the Commission directly and paid over to the hospitals)	\$9,641 85
From non-paying patients (through instrumentality of the Commission, but without the money passing through the office of Commission)	\$2,216 04
Making a total to its credit of	\$11,857 89

When the amount collected for transportation and medical examiners' fees is added to the above, the aggregate is \$13,792 84, collected through the instrumentality of the Commission since October, 1897, to November 30, 1898.

Up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the account stood as follows:

Board accounts (collected by the Commission) to June 30, 1898	\$5,219 81
Board accounts (agency of Commission paid Hospitals direct) to June 30, 1898	1,310 54
Commitment expenses (collected by Commission) to June 30, 1898	1,115 50
Total	\$7,645 85

The collections of the Commission are shown by the above report. They average \$1,229 39 per month for the current fiscal year to date; so that the Commission is more than paying all its expenses out of the collections of this department alone.

All of this money has been collected without recourse to lawsuits or contests in the courts. There are many cases now pending, besides the estates above referred to, from which it can reasonably be hoped that several thousand dollars more of money will be collected for the State.

It should be understood that all of this money collected for board of patients is in excess and separate from the amount regularly paid for the board of patients, or their friends, to the several hospitals. There

is a large number of pay-patients on the rolls of all the hospitals whose board is paid regularly and without the necessity of any extraordinary means to collect. The collections of the Commission are all of money, the existence of which was unknown, and from estates of patients who were supposed to be indigent, or from relatives and guardians who have never paid anything. In other words, all of this money has been discovered and unearthed through the efforts of the Commission.

THE MEDICAL CARE OF OUR INSANE IN STATE HOSPITALS.

It can be safely asserted that an advance is being made in the medical care of the insane in the State's charge. Careful attention has always been given to patients, but it can be truthfully said that rather more rigid investigation and more attention to detail and care of the sick now prevails. Clinical records have been prepared and sent out to the different hospitals, in order that full histories of each case may be kept on file for reference and assistance in treatment. These clinical records are now on trial at the different hospitals, and suggestion will be later asked from each medical corps looking to changes that may be advisable to promote conciseness and save labor, after which the record will be permanently adopted. As it is, the clinical forms necessitate an early and careful examination of each case admitted, a continued study of it, and investigation (physical, chemical, and microscopical) of the patient, and a close inquiry into probable predisposing and existing causes.

In considering the care and treatment of the insane it must be borne in mind that moral treatment is often of more importance than treatment by drugs, and that neither can be neglected at the expense of the other. Employment, amusement, and diversion will oftentimes do more to clear up a clouded brain than all the drugs in the pharmacopeia, and to neglect this form of treatment and to rely on medicine alone will bring about bad results.

It is not always taken into consideration that a large proportion of those admitted to our State hospitals for treatment are not sent there except as a last resort after years of progressive disease. In such cases changes in organic structure have occurred that render cure out of the question and make the treatment largely palliative and simply promotive of comfort and the best possible general health. The time for successful treatment of insanity is in the early stages, and the present system tends to bring about the careful examination that promotes exactness in diagnosis and intelligence in treatment. The lack of special wards or buildings for the care of the acutely insane or those acutely sick from bodily troubles prevents that careful nursing, attention, and medical care which would prevail in specially arranged hospitals, but even with the lack of special arrangements more careful

and constant nursing is gradually coming to be the rule. Some of the hospitals are further advanced in this regard than others, but all are improving. Under the present law medical internes have been appointed in some of the hospitals with benefit. Young men, generally those with a knowledge of microscopy, are selected, and close investigations are being made of diseased tissues. This is a distinct advance, and one that promises well.

While an hospital for the insane cannot be conducted as a general hospital, there is no doubt but that our methods of diagnosis and treatment may with advantage be patterned to some extent after the method pursued in the best general hospital. Surgery can without doubt be called to the aid of medicine and moral treatment more than has been done in the past, with the hope of bringing about cures in many cases, and, failing in complete cures, of palliating and placing the subject of operative measures in a better physical condition. Surgery may be carried to extreme, but in the California State hospitals surgery and radical measures should be called into hospital or asylum practice more than in the past. In this connection it would seem proper to encourage the State hospitals in employing more skilled and trained nurses than has been done. Every hospital should have a few nurses trained in the modern methods of caring for surgical and medical cases.

To sum up this subject the aim should be to individualize the patients, and to add to the methods of medical and moral treatment now prevailing, a closer investigation of possible physical causes and a more ready recourse to surgery for the removal of such bodily ailments as complicate or cause the existing mental trouble.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service provision of the new lunacy law provides for appointment after competitive examination, and for continuance in office during good behavior and faithful service.

As the result of the law, 163 persons have been examined for positions in the State hospitals, and 130 have successfully passed the examinations and made themselves eligible for appointment. In making these examinations, efforts have been made to have the questions practicable and with special reference to the positions sought for. In the examinations for physicians or medical internes the questions cover practical points in hygiene, medicine, and surgery, while the questions for attendants are of a character to develop the candidate's ability to read and write correctly the English language, and to show his knowledge of the rudimentary principles of arithmetic. A physical examination of the applicant and some inquiry into his knowledge of the principles that should guide him or her in their association with the insane complete the examination.

The results obtained for the civil service examinations have undoubtedly been good. A more intelligent class seek the examinations, and by placing them in competition the Board of Managers and the Medical Superintendent are relieved from the importunities of those seeking places.

To the credit of California it may be truthfully said that politics have never been a factor in discharging attendants—those who have the immediate care of the patients. All parties have heretofore recognized that the care of the patients was the first consideration, and that the men who had direct charge of patients or who were called upon to deal with their care, and who were faithful, deserving, intelligent, and kind, should not lose their positions by reason of politics.

The civil service examinations have not been a source of unalloyed happiness to State hospital managers and superintendents. Some do not like the system at all, others admit its benefits, while others discourage its operation. The majority of those connected with State hospitals, however, are heartily in favor of the law, and at a meeting of representatives of Boards of Managers and the Medical Superintendents, held at Stockton December 29, 1898, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that civil service rules as applied to the State hospitals are beneficial, and should be enforced."

Some confusion has resulted from the lack of clearness in civil service provisions of the new lunacy law, but even as it is the law is an excellent one and will produce better results as its provisions become more generally understood.

It must be admitted that no competitive examination is a true test of an individual's merits for any business position. One theoretically or grammatically perfect may be lacking in that practical common sense knowledge that a verbal or written examination fails to bring out. While admitting the above, it is equally positive that you cannot tell a man's qualifications until he is tried, and that other things being equal, the man best informed theoretically in any line of business will generally be expected to be more successful than others not so well informed.

The enactment and enforcement of a civil service law is a step ahead in support of the agreement entered into years ago, and should be encouraged. For twenty years boards of directors or trustees have been changing politically without corresponding changes in the medical officials or rank and file of asylum employes.

Educational and other qualifications developed by proper examination certainly insure an improvement in the class of people appointed by personal or other influences non-political, and the accumulated experience gained by years of service adds much to the efficiency desired.

The person whose position is dependent on his character of service and good behavior is certainly more liable to work at his best than the one who expects removal with every change of party or passing away of the influence that appointed him, and who therefore has no inducement to study his work as his life's work.

SPECIAL HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE.

The necessity for a proper institution for the care of the criminal insane has long been apparent to those who have had experience with asylums and prisons.

There are now confined in our State hospitals 86 persons either criminals or charged with crime. Many of these are confirmed criminals and desperate men. No hospital in this State is prepared to care for criminal insane, and when they are transferred from the prison to the hospital they are of necessity associated with those who are sick and who are wards of the State only by reason of disease.

That this association of the criminal with the respectable citizen is unjust cannot be doubted; that it is dangerous is equally true.

Many of those transferred from the prison to the hospital are malingerers, seeking the transfer in the hope of escape from the insecure hospital. From the moment they arrive in the hospital they become a source of anxiety and trouble, for, in pursuance of their design to escape, they involve the insane in their efforts and menace the safety of those in charge of them. No hospital in this State is built sufficiently strong to detain a criminal determined to escape.

That a separate place is needed for the care of the criminal insane is undoubted, but there is a reasonable doubt as to the character and location of the institution.

The ideal system would be a separate hospital, distinct and apart from the prison and its associations. Such an arrangement would entail increased expense in the construction, and its maintenance would be high, because a separate set of officers, physicians, steward, etc., would be necessary. The most economical plan would be in the erection of a building at the Folsom State Prison, to be under the control of the Board of Prison Directors and under the immediate direction of the Warden. With the material and labor to be had at Folsom, cheap and satisfactory construction is guaranteed—no separate administration is required, the prison physician, with the assistance of a medical interne transferred from a State hospital, could give them medical attention, and the food could be supplied from the prison kitchen and steward's department.

From an economical standpoint its location at Folsom, with its abundant water supply and water power, is certainly ideal.

There are now in the State prisons between 75 and 100 prisoners who

are of unsound mind and who could be better cared for in an asylum of the kind above described.

To build and equip a proper hospital for two hundred patients at the Folsom State Prison would require an appropriation of \$75,000, and would probably accommodate all the criminal insane for the next ten years.

In recommending an appropriation for the erection of a hospital for the criminal insane, the Commission feels that every public-spirited citizen will recognize the humanity, the expediency, the necessity of removing from the hospitals this class of patients.

SPECIAL HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

Dr. Osborne, Superintendent of the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, has made a suggestion that an appropriation be made to build cottages for epileptics on the farm connected with the institution.

The separation of cases of epilepsy from the insane has long been recommended by those having charge of hospitals for the insane.

Many epileptics who are now committed to our hospitals for the insane are not in the strict sense of the word insane, and should not be confined with them. Dr. Osborne's plan is, in brief, to take such cases of epilepsy as are capable of engaging in some useful industry, placing them in suitable cottages, and utilizing their labor on the farm, that they may be made in a measure self-sustaining, and at the same time submitting them to treatment. Many epileptics are, by reason of their infirmity, obliged to become dependents on the State, but are not mentally affected to an extent that requires their confinement as insane. They have a keen appreciation of their weakness, and while aware of their inability to make their own living, unassisted, they will do all they can to make themselves useful as part payment for support. An industrial life is better for them than idleness, and many of them have that degree of intelligence that will enable them to do skilled work. As it is now, a sane epileptic who is unfortunate to be without means must do one of two things, either lead a precarious and miserable existence at large, or look for relief in the halls of a hospital for the insane. They can be better cared for under the plan recommended by Dr. Osborne, and as they have to be cared for somewhere at the State's expense, it will cost no more to care for them at Glen Ellen than at the different State hospitals.

No new administration buildings are to be erected, but the necessary enlargement will be made by the erection of cottages, the supplies being drawn from the existing central department.

For these reasons, and with the belief that the change is only an effort to keep abreast of an enlightened public spirit, the Commission unhesitatingly indorses the proposition of Dr. Osborne.

REPORT

OF THE

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of the State insanity law, the accompanying report of the Medical Superintendent for the year ending June 30, 1897, is respectfully submitted.

By reason of the fact that the existing law has been in operation for such a short period of time, we have no suggestions to make in connection with the affairs of this hospital at present.

JAS. H. HOUGH,
Secretary.

J. D. McDOUGALD,
President.

STOCKTON, CAL., August 14, 1897.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit my annual report of the accounts and the statistical tables showing the general condition of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The following summary of movement of patients shows that at the beginning of the year there were 1,472 patients under my charge; that the number admitted during the year was 327, making the whole number under care and treatment 1,799; of this number 107 were discharged as recovered, 20 as improved, 22 as unimproved, and 5 as not insane; 120 died, and 4 successfully escaped; leaving 1,521 patients in the hospital on June 30, 1897—an increase of 49.

The table of general statistics shows that since the opening of the institution there have been admitted 14,343 patients; of which 10,939 were males and 3,404 were females, 5,685 native born, 8,035 foreign born, and 623 whose nationality was unknown. The percentage of recoveries to admissions for the past year was 34.25, and the percentage of deaths to the number treated was 6.67. The other tables which follow furnish the usual statistical information and require no special comment.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's Department it will be seen that the total expenditure for the care and maintenance of the patients, including ordinary repairs and payroll, was \$196,459 16; this is \$6,040 84 less than the appropriation. The per capita cost per diem was 35.2 cents, the lowest point reached in the history of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

A. CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

STOCKTON, CAL., August 1, 1897.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS

From June 30, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Number of patients in the hospital July 1, 1896	1,008	464	1,472
Number admitted during the year ending June 30, 1897	214	113	327
Whole number under care and treatment	1,222	577	1,799
Number discharged recovered.....	84	23	107
Number discharged improved.....	11	9	20
Number discharged unimproved	12	10	22
Number discharged not insane.....	3	2	5
Number died	80	40	120
Number escaped.....	4	0	4
Total number discharged, died and escaped	194	84	278
Number remaining in the hospital June 30, 1897	1,028	493	1,521

REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, ETC., FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE HOSPITAL TO JULY 1, 1887.

Years.	Admissions.						Discharges.			Deaths.	Escapes.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.	Per Capita Cost per Diem—Cents.
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.									
1851	13	0	8	5	0	13	6	0	0	1	0	6	6		13	46.16	7.69	---
1852	113	11	59	65	0	124	58	0	0	0	0	62	56		130	46.77	7.69	---
1853	151	9	83	74	3	160	108	0	0	12	0	102	40		222	67.50	5.40	---
1854	176	23	100	95	4	199	145	0	0	21	0	134	32		304	72.86	6.90	---
1855	183	30	104	100	9	213	168	0	0	18	0	162	28		348	78.80	5.07	---
1856	196	36	113	107	12	232	199	0	0	23	0	172	10		394	81.46	5.83	---
1857	196	32	99	78	91	228	179	0	0	28	5	186	16		400	78.50	7.00	---
1858	201	43	93	145	6	244	112	0	0	32	15	273	85		432	45.90	7.40	---
1859	233	43	112	162	2	276	134	0	0	49	6	370	97		549	44.92	8.91	---
1860	191	67	104	142	2	248	137	0	0	54	10	416	47		618	55.24	8.73	---
1861	247	67	79	158	77	314	210	26	12	49	18	416		1	731	66.88	6.70	51.0
1862	243	58	98	151	52	301	120	14	7	65	12	469	83		717	39.86	9.06	50.0
1863	197	55	82	147	23	252	92	13	4	47	12	583	84		751	36.50	6.26	51.2
1864	153	66	64	153	2	219	102	19	6	82	12	581		2	802	46.57	10.29	50.2
1865	190	78	103	158	7	268	93	11	4	82	27	632	51		849	34.70	9.66	46.0
1866	211	68	130	139	10	279	131	8	5	62	12	683	61		911	46.95	6.81	45.5
1867	266	87	127	179	7	313	125	14	0	89	9	769	76		1,006	40.00	8.80	45.0
1868	287	100	121	252	14	387	146	13	0	134	10	863	87		1,156	37.73	11.59	45.0
1869	380	102	179	283	20	482	276	16	0	159	15	920	64		1,335	46.68	11.91	46.0
1870	432	130	167	380	15	662	221	30	6	156	22	1,047	127		1,482	39.32	10.55	46.0
1871	370	153	174	333	16	523	245	24	12	176	23	1,090	43		1,570	46.84	11.21	44.0
1872	359	147	159	322	25	506	240	30	3	188	12	1,123	33		1,596	47.43	11.78	43.0
1873	295	106	131	252	18	401	185	18	1	152	12	1,156	33		1,524	46.13	9.97	43.0
1874	385	139	174	330	20	524	209	40	6	178	23	1,234	68		1,680	39.88	10.59	43.0
1875	447	165	198	399	18	615	259	63	8	181	26	1,302	78		1,839	41.95	9.84	44.0
1876	289	115	161	232	21	414	252	52	8	172	18	1,204		88	1,716	61.26	10.03	42.0
1877	152	89	58	105	8	201	83	29	1	100	7	1,195		19	1,415	41.29	7.06	41.0
1878	167	52	95	121	3	219	80	18	1	106	7	1,202	7		1,414	36.53	7.49	43.0
1879	79	27	52	50	4	106	58	14	2	100	7	1,127		76	1,308	54.71	7.64	40.0
1880	84	30	58	56	0	114	40	8	1	72	4	1,116		11	1,241	35.08	5.80	41.5
1881	121	28	75	71	3	149	54	15	1	92	1	1,102		14	1,265	36.24	7.19	39.0

1882	144	35	81	95	3	179	71	11	0	93	11	1,095	---	---	7	1,281	39.67	7.27	41.2
1883	189	69	122	132	4	258	68	9	1	86	5	1,184	89	---	---	1,353	26.35	6.35	43.9
1884	207	57	117	143	4	264	113	16	6	87	11	1,215	31	---	---	1,448	42.80	6.01	41.0
1885	259	82	147	185	9	341	60	13	6	87	11	1,379	164	---	---	1,556	17.60	5.69	41.0
1886	374	130	198	294	12	504	201	33	12	135	16	1,486	107	---	---	1,883	39.86	7.17	37.2
1887	328	86	172	228	14	414	179	18	9	133	8	1,553	67	---	---	1,940	43.23	7.00	38.0
1888	339	124	184	267	12	463	214	15	4	130	7	1,646	93	---	---	2,016	46.22	6.00	36.9
1889	393	136	237	276	16	529	194	44	215	134	8	1,580	---	---	66	2,175	36.67	8.48	33.6
1890	242	84	140	178	8	326	138	45	19	111	5	1,588	8	---	---	1,902	42.33	5.82	38.3
1891	256	58	145	163	6	314	161	46	14	96	12	1,573	---	---	15	1,902	51.27	5.05	38.9
1892	224	56	139	141	0	280	82	42	13	101	9	1,606	33	---	---	1,853	29.29	5.45	37.3
1893	275	77	168	180	4	352	121	38	11	120	11	1,657	51	---	---	1,958	34.28	6.13	36.6
1894	178	63	94	138	9	241	78	103	37	160	7	1,523	---	---	134	1,898	32.37	7.80	36.2
1895	160	53	117	95	1	213	76	20	4	137	6	1,493	---	---	30	1,796	35.68	7.89	36.4
1896	180	72	114	124	14	252	91	27	3	136	16	1,472	---	---	21	1,745	36.11	7.78	35.5
1897	214	113	160	152	15	327	112	20	22	120	4	1,521	49	---	---	1,799	34.25	6.67	35.2
Totals	10,939	3,404	5,685	8,035	623	14,343	6,365	975	464	4,546	472	---	2,004	---	483	---	---	---	---

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from which Patients were Committed, 1896-97.

Counties.	Males	Females	Totals
Alameda	20	19	39
Amador	7	1	8
Butte	2	0	2
Calaveras	2	0	2
Contra Costa	1	0	1
El Dorado	3	1	4
Fresno	8	4	12
Kern	10	0	10
Kings	2	1	3
Los Angeles	0	3	3
Madera	1	2	3
Mariposa	3	1	4
Merced	1	0	1
Modoc	0	1	1
Placer	4	0	4
Sacramento	22	9	31
San Diego	0	1	1
San Francisco	58	42	100
San Joaquin	39	18	57
Santa Cruz	3	0	3
Santa Clara	1	1	2
Siskiyou	1	2	3
Stanislaus	1	2	3
Sutter	3	0	3
Tulare	11	1	12
Tuolumne	1	2	3
Yolo	3	0	3
Yuba	1	1	2
State Prison, Folsom	2	0	2
State Prison, San Quentin	4	1	5
Totals	214	113	327

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of Those Admitted, 1896-97.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Totals	Nativity.	Males	Females	Totals
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
Arkansas	1	0	1	Azores	1	0	1
California	32	26	58	Austria	5	0	5
Illinois	6	2	8	British North America	2	3	5
Indiana	0	2	2	China	12	1	13
Iowa	3	3	6	Denmark	2	0	2
Kansas	1	0	1	England	7	4	11
Kentucky	2	0	2	Finland	0	1	1
Maine	1	0	1	France	7	1	8
Maryland	1	0	1	Germany	28	13	41
Massachusetts	2	0	2	Holland	1	0	1
Michigan	4	0	4	Ireland	12	17	29
Minnesota	1	1	2	Italy	6	2	8
Missouri	5	1	6	Japan	1	0	1
Nevada	2	0	2	Mexico	2	2	4
New Hampshire	1	0	1	Portugal	1	0	1
New York	15	4	19	Russia	1	0	1
New Jersey	3	1	4	Scotland	2	3	5
South Carolina	1	0	1	Sweden and Norway	5	3	8
Ohio	5	2	7	Switzerland	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	2	3	5	Turkey	1	0	1
Tennessee	7	1	8	Western Islands	0	1	1
Virginia	2	0	2	New South Wales	0	2	2
Wisconsin	2	0	2	Unknown	9	6	15
United States	7	8	15				
Totals	106	54	160	Totals	108	59	167

Recapitulation.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Totals
United States	106	54	160
Foreign countries	99	53	152
Unknown	9	6	15
Totals	214	113	327

TABLE No. 3.

Age when Insanity first Appeared in those Admitted, 1896-97.

Ages.	Males	Females	Totals	Ages.	Males	Females	Totals
Under 10 years	2	3	5	Between 55 and 60 years	5	3	8
Between 10 and 15 years	3	0	3	Between 60 and 65 years	7	8	15
Between 15 and 20 years	8	8	16	Between 65 and 70 years	7	2	9
Between 20 and 25 years	21	16	37	Between 70 and 75 years	7	1	8
Between 25 and 30 years	29	13	42	Between 75 and 80 years	3	1	4
Between 30 and 35 years	35	19	54	Between 80 and 85 years	1	0	1
Between 35 and 40 years	23	6	29	Between 85 and 90 years	0	1	1
Between 40 and 45 years	29	7	36	Unknown	8	5	13
Between 45 and 50 years	18	10	28				
Between 50 and 55 years	8	10	18	Totals	214	113	327

TABLE No. 4.
Age at Time of Admission, 1896-97.

Ages.	Males	Females	Totals	Ages.	Males	Females	Totals
Between 10 and 15 years.	2	0	2	Between 60 and 65 years	8	11	19
Between 15 and 20 years	5	2	7	Between 65 and 70 years	7	3	10
Between 20 and 25 years.	15	12	27	Between 70 and 75 years	10	1	11
Between 25 and 30 years.	29	14	43	Between 75 and 80 years	4	2	6
Between 30 and 35 years.	39	18	57	Between 80 and 85 years	1	0	1
Between 35 and 40 years.	24	9	33	Between 85 and 90 years	0	1	1
Between 40 and 45 years.	29	12	41	Unknown	7	5	12
Between 45 and 50 years.	20	11	31				
Between 50 and 55 years.	10	9	19				
Between 55 and 60 years.	4	3	7	Totals	214	113	327

TABLE No. 5.
Cause of Insanity as Stated in Commitments, 1896-97.

Cause.	Males	Females	Totals
Masturbation	23	1	24
Epilepsy	9	2	11
Injury to head	7	1	8
Heredity	3	5	8
Alcoholism	5	1	6
Menopause	0	4	4
Melancholia	2	2	4
Family trouble	2	2	4
Menstrual derangement	0	3	3
Puerperal state	0	3	3
Apoplexy	3	0	3
Syphilis	2	0	2
Paresis	2	0	2
Old age	2	0	2
Excessive drink	2	0	2
Spiritualism	0	2	2
Childbirth	0	2	2
Drug-habit	2	0	2
Loss of child	1	1	2
Senility	1	1	2
Disappointment in love	1	1	2
Excessive heat of sun	2	0	2
Injury	1	0	1
Alcohol and morphia habit	1	0	1
Hard drinking and overwork	1	0	1
Mental depression	1	0	1
Loss of business	1	0	1
Epilepsy and self-abuse	1	0	1
Fall	1	0	1
Cerebral embolism	1	0	1
La grippe and overheating	1	0	1
Congenital	1	0	1
Starvation	1	0	1
Wife and child burned to death	1	0	1
Chronic alcoholism	1	0	1
Fright, and loss of money by gambling	1	0	1
Excessive use of stimulants	1	0	1
Excessive use of cigarettes and mint candy	1	0	1
Overwork	1	0	1

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Cause.	Males	Females	Totals
Opium-smoking.....	1	0	1
Living alone.....	1	0	1
Privation and masturbation.....	1	0	1
Hemiplegia.....	1	0	1
Loss of work.....	1	0	1
Heredity and masturbation.....	1	0	1
Recurrent nervous attack.....	1	0	1
Overstudy.....	1	0	1
Worry over financial distress.....	1	0	1
Mental overwork.....	1	0	1
La grippe.....	1	0	1
Use of narcotics.....	1	0	1
Head trouble.....	1	0	1
Fever.....	1	0	1
Morphine and cocaine.....	1	0	1
Insomnia.....	1	0	1
Alcohol and exposure.....	1	0	1
Cerebral paralysis.....	1	0	1
Blow on head and trepanning.....	1	0	1
Injury to brain.....	1	0	1
Shock.....	1	0	1
Nasal catarrh.....	1	0	1
Religious excitement.....	1	0	1
Pecuniary troubles during pregnancy.....	0	1	1
Morphine taken for ovarian pains.....	0	1	1
Lactation.....	0	1	1
Religion.....	0	1	1
La grippe and family trouble.....	0	1	1
Worry and domestic trouble.....	0	1	1
Desertion by husband.....	0	1	1
General breaking down.....	0	1	1
Puerperal state.....	0	1	1
Heredity and menopause.....	0	1	1
Premature birth and death of child.....	0	1	1
Excitement attending marriage.....	0	1	1
Heredity and family trouble.....	0	1	1
Religious excess.....	0	1	1
Heredity and unfortunate surroundings.....	0	1	1
Shock to the brain.....	0	1	1
Death of husband and children.....	0	1	1
Suppression of menses.....	0	1	1
Female troubles.....	0	1	1
Sexual excess.....	0	1	1
Death of husband.....	0	1	1
Unknown.....	105	61	166
Totals.....	214	113	327

TABLE No. 6.

Classification of Those Admitted, 1896-97.

Classes.	Males	Females	Totals
Mania, acute	43	18	61
Mania, sub-acute	0	1	1
Mania, chronic	19	9	28
Mania, recurrent	7	8	15
Mania, a potu acuta	7	0	7
Mania, puerperal	0	3	3
Mania, with hypochondriasis	0	1	1
Melancholia, acute	17	5	22
Melancholia, chronic	5	7	12
Melancholia, recurrent	2	1	3
Melancholia, hypochondriacal	1	0	1
Melancholia, stuporous	0	1	1
Dementia, primary	5	0	5
Dementia, secondary	4	9	13
Dementia, senile	10	9	19
Dementia, paralytic	27	1	28
Dementia, apoplectic	5	0	5
Paranoia	43	27	70
Epilepsy	7	6	13
Senility	1	0	1
Delirium	1	1	2
Neurasthenia	1	0	1
Morpho-mania	1	0	1
Insanity of Bright's disease	0	1	1
Alcoholism	1	2	3
Imbecility	2	1	3
Idiocy	1	0	1
Not insane	4	2	6
Totals	214	113	327

TABLE No. 7.

Civil Condition of Those Admitted, 1896-97.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females	Total
Married	63	43	106
Single	117	35	152
Widowers	10	—	10
Widows	—	23	23
Divorced	1	1	2
Unknown	23	11	34
Totals	204	113	327

TABLE No. 8.

Occupation of Those Admitted, 1896-97.

Occupation.	Males	Females	Totals	Occupation.	Males	Females	Totals
Attorney.....	2	0	2	Millwright.....	1	0	1
Artist.....	1	0	1	Miner.....	13	0	13
Baker.....	1	0	1	Minister.....	2	0	2
Barber.....	4	0	4	Moulder.....	3	0	3
Bartender.....	3	0	3	Nurse.....	0	1	1
Bookkeeper.....	1	0	1	Painter.....	4	0	4
Bootblack.....	1	0	1	Peddler.....	1	0	1
Brewer.....	1	0	1	Plumber.....	1	0	1
Bricklayer.....	1	0	1	Printer.....	1	0	1
Cabinetmaker.....	1	0	1	Prostitute.....	0	1	1
Candymaker.....	1	0	1	Railroad employé.....	1	0	1
Carpenter.....	5	0	5	Real estate dealer.....	3	0	3
Clerk.....	4	0	4	Reporter.....	2	0	2
Cook.....	5	3	8	Sailor.....	7	0	7
Domestic.....	0	23	23	Salesman.....	1	0	1
Dressmaker.....	0	3	3	Saloonkeeper.....	3	0	3
Druggist.....	1	0	1	Schoolboy.....	1	0	1
Dyer.....	1	0	1	Sea captain.....	1	0	1
Engineer.....	1	0	1	Seamstress.....	0	1	1
Farmer.....	16	0	16	Shepherd.....	2	0	2
Furniture-dealer.....	1	0	1	Signpainter.....	2	0	2
Furniture-polisher.....	1	0	1	Shoemaker.....	1	0	1
Gambler.....	2	0	2	Stonecutter.....	1	0	1
Gardener.....	2	0	2	Tanner.....	1	0	1
Grocer.....	1	0	1	Tailor.....	3	0	3
Grocer's clerk.....	1	0	1	Teamster.....	1	0	1
Gum moulder.....	1	0	1	Telegraph operator.....	1	0	1
Harnessmaker.....	3	0	3	Tin roofer.....	1	0	1
Horsetimer.....	1	0	1	Waiter.....	1	0	1
Hostler.....	1	0	1	Vineyardist.....	1	0	1
Housewife.....	0	48	48	No occupation.....	7	16	23
Laborer.....	67	0	67	Unknown.....	12	17	29
Locksmith.....	1	0	1				
Machinist.....	2	0	2				
Merchant.....	1	0	1	Totals.....	214	113	327

TABLE No. 9.

Causes of Death, 1896-97.

Causes.	Males	Females
Tuberculosis pulmonum	14	
Tuberculosis	2	
Carcinoma	4	1
Dementia paralytica	5	
Pneumonia	4	
Cardiac disease	0	
Exhaustion, with chronic mania	0	
Epilepsy	3	
Chronic nephritis	1	
Epileptiform attack in dem. parul.	3	
Exhaustion in case of senility	2	
Apoplexy	3	
Bright's disease	2	
Enteritis	1	
Tuberculosis pulmonum et intestinorum ..	1	
Cancer	1	
Heatstroke	1	
Thrombosis pulmon. artery	1	
Acute Bright's disease	1	
Injury to head	1	
Apoplectic attack in a case of pyelo-nephritis	1	
Deglutition-pneumonia	1	
Hemoptysis	1	
Croupous pneumonia in phthisic lung	1	
Cystitis	1	
Pleurisy	1	
Pyopneumothorax	1	
Catarrhal pneumonia	1	
Old age	1	
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	
Tuberculosis of the lungs, larynx, intestines, etc.	1	
Apoplectiform attack of general paresis ..	1	
Maciation due to thrombosis in posterior part of brain	1	
Transo. myelitis from fract. spinal column	1	
Subacute enteritis	1	
Exhaustion from mania and old age	1	
Pleuritis sinistra	1	
Cerebral meningitis	1	
Empyema of left pleur. cavity	1	
Exhaustion in general paralysis	1	
Tuberculosis pulm. in a case of pseudo paresis.	1	
Perforating ulcer of the stomach	1	
Pachymeningitis hemorrhagica	1	
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	
Chronic dysentery	1	
Status epilept., originating from trauma ..	1	
Disease of coronary arteries	1	
Inanition	1	
Valvular disease of heart	1	
Gangrene of lungs	1	
Exhaustion in a case of chronic dementia ..	0	
Decubitus	0	
Marasmus	0	
Traumatic peritonitis	0	
Cancer ovary	0	
Chronic mania	0	
Cerebral hemorrhage	0	
Croupous pneumonia	0	
Cardiac dilatation	0	
Acute nephritis	0	
Acute delirium	0	
Exhaustion in acute paranoia	0	
Totals	80	

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 10.

Account of Articles Consumed and Expenditures for the Year ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour.....	\$10,668 03	Hardware and tinware.....	\$1,385 58
Meat.....	18,553 88	Carpeting and matting.....	559 03
Sugar.....	3,579 83	Hay, grain, and feed.....	2,346 28
Tea.....	1,303 80	Garden tools and seed.....	538 72
Syrup.....	377 81	Lumber.....	979 89
Potatoes.....	2,546 18	Building materials and re-	
Butter.....	6,666 98	pairs.....	2,867 05
Coffee and chicory.....	3,230 75	Brooms and brushes.....	480 33
Fish.....	563 50	Books and stationery.....	385 23
Eggs.....	868 43	Machine oil, coal oil, and gas-	
Beans and peas.....	711 81	oline.....	244 05
Cracked wheat, rice, oatmeal,		Paints, oils, and glass.....	1,269 99
and cornmeal.....	2,383 50	Fuel.....	9,677 71
Ice.....	816 80	Bedding.....	798 14
Fruit and vegetables.....	2,155 47	Castings, pipes, and iron.....	2,320 85
Salt.....	140 01	Payroll.....	94,137 30
Vinegar.....	75 02	Subsistence of Third Assistant	
Small groceries.....	1,840 30	Physician.....	1,200 00
Soap, starch, and potash.....	1,224 93	Pay of Directors and Treas-	
Drugs and medicines.....	1,778 28	urer.....	1,896 10
Wines and liquors.....	648 30	Freight and expressage.....	57 92
Tobacco.....	1,469 47	Telegraphing and telephoning.....	115 59
Dry goods.....	3,614 14	Advertising.....	127 50
Clothing and hats.....	4,460 98	Water for fire hydrants.....	70 00
Shoes and leather.....	2,092 41	Sewage pumping.....	503 44
Blankets.....	1,241 80	Miscellaneous.....	185 01
Furniture, crockery, spoons,		Total.....	\$196,459 18
and cutlery.....	1,171 06		

TABLE No. 11.

Cost of the Several Departments, 1896-97.

Departments.	Cost.
Male kitchen and dining-rooms.....	\$35,615 45
Female kitchen and dining-rooms.....	17,388 40
Bakery.....	11,742 77
Male department.....	39,091 14
Female department.....	24,602 75
Laundries.....	2,822 17
Engine-houses and blacksmith shops.....	14,704 93
Plumber.....	4,231 39
General mechanic's shop.....	4,362 96
Building and repairs.....	5,597 42
Farm, garden, stable, and dairy.....	8,481 71
Drug store.....	3,453 92
Office, Superintendent's and Steward's.....	6,913 64
Medical Superintendent.....	4,123 97
First Assistant Physician.....	3,111 28
Second Assistant Physician.....	3,078 32
Third Assistant Physician.....	3,700 00
Pay of Directors and Treasurer.....	1,896 10
Advertising.....	127 50
Riddance of sewage.....	1,043 44
Water for fire hydrants.....	70 00
Total.....	\$196,459 16

TABLE No. 12.

Balance of Supplies on Hand, brought forward from the Year ending June 30, 1896; Amount of Supplies Purchased and Distributed, and Balance on Hand for the Year ending June 30, 1897.

Balance of supplies on hand brought forward from former years	\$1,311 09	
Amount of supplies purchased during the year ending June 30, 1897	98,202 68	
Amount of supplies distributed during the year ending June 30, 1897		\$98,351 31
Balance on hand June 30, 1897		1,162 44
Totals	\$99,513 75	\$99,513 75

Recapitulation.

Amount of supplies distributed	\$98,351 31
Payroll of officers and employes	91,137 30
Pay of Directors and Treasurer	1,898 10
Subsistence of Third Assistant Physician	1,200 00
Sewage pumping	503 44
Advertising	127 50
Telegraphing and telephoning	115 59
Water for fire hydrants	70 00
Freight and expressage	57 92
Total	\$198,459 16

TABLE No. 13.

Averages for Year ending June 30, 1897.

Month.	Average Number of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expenses.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1896—July	1,472	\$479 48	\$0 32.5	\$10 09
August	1,482	502 84	34.0	10 62
September	1,528	546 88	35.8	10 73
October	1,534	513 44	33.4	10 37
November	1,536	556 00	36.2	10 86
December	1,541	555 72	36.0	11 11
1897—January	1,535	526 36	34.3	10 63
February	1,548	590 80	38.1	10 68
March	1,548	573 26	37.0	11 48
April	1,542	554 26	36.0	10 80
May	1,532	535 73	35.0	10 84
June	1,521	531 30	34.9	10 48
Yearly	1,527	\$538 24	\$0 35.2	\$10 71

TABLE No. 14.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy during the Year ending June 30, 1897.

Products.	No.	Products.	No.
Beets.....lbs.	13,300	Musk melon.....doz.	110
Tomatoes.....lbs.	27,500	Celery.....doz.	150
Turnips, parsnips and carrots.....lbs.	55,600	Radish.....doz.	300
String beans.....lbs.	6,000	Eggs.....doz.	900
Squash.....lbs.	16,100	Milk.....gals.	38,131
Green corn and cucumbers.....doz.	3,000	Hay (dry).....tons.	22
Lettuce.....doz.	610	Chickens.....	600
Cabbage and cauliflower.....lbs.	20,800	Ducks.....	100
Onions.....lbs.	4,405	Turkeys.....	24
Pepper and okra.....lbs.	1,660		

Live Stock on Hand June 30, 1897.

Stock.	No.	Stock.	No.
Milch cows.....	48	Horses.....	13
Bulls.....	2	Poultry.....	700
Calves.....	15		

TABLE No. 15.

Articles Made in the Several Shops during the Year ending June 30, 1897.

GENERAL MECHANIC'S SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Sheets, cotton.....	1,272	Window shades.....	204
Sheets, canvas.....	40	Straight jackets.....	40
Pillowslips.....	1,104	Canvas shirts.....	35
Pillowticks.....	400	Canvas blankets.....	18
Bedticks.....	147	Canvas muffs.....	28
Bedspreads.....	40	Leather muffs.....	14
Bath-towels.....	1,320	Wristlets.....	48
Roller-towels.....	480	Anklelets.....	28
Ward aprons.....	67	Bed straps.....	26
Dining-room aprons.....	150	Body straps, with back buckles.....	142
Carpenter's aprons.....	10	Foot straps.....	18
Linen tablecloths.....	45	Leather mittens (pairs).....	14
Mangle sheets.....	100	Stationary straps.....	8
Clothesbags.....	18	Boots (pairs).....	37
Napkins.....	144	Shoes (pairs).....	29
Awnings.....	54		

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

MATTRESS-MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER'S SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Mattresses, Hair	54	Couches	7
Moss	388	Sofas	3
Fiber	20	Arm chairs	2
Wool	39	Chairs	7
Excelsior	2	Reseated chairs	25
Spring	4	Carpet rockers	3
Pillows, Hair	15	Cushions, carriage	6
Moss	464	Floor-mats	64
Feathers	3	Window-shades	100
Single lounges	4		

PLUMBER'S SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Galvanized iron sink	10	Gas stoves	20
Steam cooker	1	Galvanized iron water tanks	3
Kettles for cooker	8	Galvanized iron water tanks, 150 gals.	1
Slop kettles	2	Galvanized iron water tanks, 500 gals.	2
Water coolers	2	Kitchen boilers	20
Stove boards	5	Urinals	5
Bucket covers	3	Steam conductor pipe, 60 feet long	1
Flower pots	3	Coffee boiler	1
Lye tank	1	Roof conductor pipe 300 feet long	1
Hot-water boilers	8	Gas cooking ranges	2
Gas hot-water heaters	8	Lawn sprinklers	100
Flush tanks	7	Street sprinklers	1
Incubators	2	Stove pipe, six-inch, 200 feet long	1
Conductor heads	10	Stove guards	15
Oil pans	7	Hot water furnaces	2
Tank safe	1	Refrigerators	2

BROOM SHOP.

Brooms	700
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TINSMITH'S SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
3-gal. milk cans, with cover	24	2½-gal. meal buckets	84
2-gal. milk cans, with cover	8	1½-gal. milk cans	21
½-gal. milk cans, with cover	6	1-gal. tin meat pans	96
¼-gal. milk cans, with cover	4	3¼-gal. iron water buckets	48
3-gal. buckets	8	2-gal. tin grease buckets	4
3-gal. strainer buckets	3	1½-gal. tin coffee or tea cans	3
Screen top milk-can covers	24	Tin dishes for steam table	20
Cuspidors (dozen)	7	Tin dough pans in pantry	3
Chamber-pots (dozen)	18	Tin pudding pans	32
Buckets (dozen)	12	Russian iron roast pans	14
Dustpans (dozen)	4	Tin colanders	9
Cups (dozen)	22	Large galv. iron colanders	4
Soup-plates (dozen)	4	Tin dishes for special diet	18
20-gal. tin pots	2	1-gal. milk cans	28
10-gal. and 12-gal. tin pots	18	Coffee boilers	2
15-gal. tin coffeepots	96	Tea boilers	4
15-gal. tin teapots	4	Steam cookers	7
40-gal. galv. iron grease-pots	7	1-gal. dippers	8
6-gal. soup buckets	110	Dripping pans	12
3½-gal. tin pots	36	Soup boilers	15

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

CARPENTER'S SHOP

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Rough burial boxes	90	Cabinets	2
Coffins	94	Window screens	55
Butcher blocks	2	Clothes rooms, shelved	2
Medicine chests	5	Tables	12
Bureau	1	Blanket washer	1
Commode	1	Linear feet of tenter bars	378
Doors	9	Settees	13
China closets	10	Linear feet of benches	3,000
Wardrobes	13	Lounge frames	20
Refrigerator	1	Dummy waiters	5
Stepladders	2	Hanging baskets	25
Shields for coal stoves	13		

SEWING ROOM—FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	464	Single sheets	16
Bonnets	85	Sacks	37
Chemises	421	Skirts, cotton	216
Dresses	449	Skirts, flannel	233
Drawers	292	Towels	136
Night-dresses	339	Tablecloths	58
Napkins	48	Robes	30
Pillowslips	798	Tablescarfs	6
Sheets	626		

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: As by law required I submit my report of the business and operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1898, showing the principal facts and results.

From the "Summary of Movement of Patients" it will be seen that at the beginning of the year there were 1,521 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted during the year was 305, making the whole number under care and treatment 1,826; of this number, 75 were discharged as recovered, 34 as improved, 5 as unimproved, and 5 as not insane; 136 died, and 14 successfully escaped, leaving 1,557 patients in the hospital on June 30, 1898. This is an increase of 36.

The table of general statistics shows that since the opening of the institution in 1851 there have been admitted 14,648 patients, of which 11,134 were males and 3,554 were females, 5,838 native born, 8,178 foreign born, and 632 of unknown nativity; that the percentage of recoveries to admissions was 26.23, and that the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 7.45.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's Department it will be seen that the total amount of articles consumed and other expenditures, including payroll and pay of Managers, was \$193,733 65; this is \$8,766 35 less than appropriation for the support of the hospital and the salaries of the officers and employés. The per capita cost per diem was 34.5 cents.

The economic display above, in connection with the generally improved condition of the institution and the good reputation which I believe it maintains, is evidence that there has been intelligent, honest, and harmonious effort, on the part of those to whom this great trust has been confided, to bring about the best possible results, having due consideration for the taxpayer.

One illustration of our successful efforts in economy will be found in the result of what, when first projected and begun in 1894, seemed a difficult problem: that of supplying a sufficient volume of water to change the place from what was a comparative desert to its present and prospective beautiful and productive condition. Aside from the improved appearance of the place, the money value of the products of the farm

and garden for the past year was \$8,535 67, and of the dairy \$6,374 58, a total of \$14,910 25.

The daily average for the past two years of patients under restraint in the men's department was 29, in the women's department, 12; the average number employed in the halls of the men's department daily was 120, in the women's department, 75; the average number male patients employed in the several offices, workshops, kitchens, stable, and dairy was 58; the average number employed on the grounds was 110; the average number of female patients employed in the sewing-room, laundry, and ironing-room was 38; the average number of male patients having parole of the grounds was 253.

The usual tabular statements follow, furnishing the required statistical information. They do not seem to require elucidation or comment.

I desire here to say that I believe we have been especially fortunate in the service rendered by the medical staff, and the officers and employes generally. It demands qualities, mental and physical, in some respects considerably above the average, to meet the requirements of a hospital for the insane. Hence it follows that, among so many who are given a trial, not a few will be found for whom some other employment is more congenial. Ordinary discrimination on the part of the executive easily remedies matters of this sort.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for many courtesies and favors received, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

ASA CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

STOCKTON, CAL., August 10, 1898.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS

From June 30, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of patients in the hospital July 1, 1897	1,028	493	1,521
Number admitted during the year ending June 30, 1898.....	195	110	305
Whole number under care and treatment.....	1,223	603	1,826
Number discharged recovered	56	19	75
Number discharged improved	21	13	34
Number discharged unimproved	2	3	5
Number discharged not insane	5	0	5
Number died	86	50	136
Number escaped	14	0	14
Total number discharged, died, and escaped	184	85	269
Number remaining in the hospital	1,039	518	1,557

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from Which Patients Were Committed, 1897-98.

Counties.	Males	Females	Totals
Alameda	22	24	46
Amador	6	1	7
Butte	4	2	6
Calaveras	6	2	8
Contra Costa	4	0	4
El Dorado	4	2	6
Fresno	16	3	19
Inyo	0	1	1
Kern	13	5	18
Kings	5	0	5
Los Angeles	0	9	9
Madera	3	1	4
Mariposa	2	1	3
Merced	2	0	2
Modoc	1	0	1
Nevada	2	0	2
Placer	6	2	8
Plumas	1	2	3
Sacramento	16	9	25
San Francisco	20	22	42
San Joaquin	23	11	39
Santa Barbara	0	1	1
Santa Cruz	0	1	1
Santa Clara	1	0	1
Shasta	1	0	1
Siskiyou	3	1	4
Stanislaus	7	1	8
Sutter	4	1	5
Tulare	8	4	12
Tuolumne	3	1	4
Yolo	2	1	3
Yuba	4	1	5
State Prison, San Quentin	1	1	2
Totals	195	110	305

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of Those Admitted, 1897-98.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Totals	Nativity.	Males	Females	Totals
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
Arkansas	1	0	1	Azores	2	1	3
California	28	17	45	Austria	0	2	2
Dakota	0	1	1	British North America	5	3	8
Illinois	4	6	10	Chili	0	1	1
Indiana	0	4	4	China	11	0	11
Iowa	2	0	2	Denmark	0	1	1
Kentucky	2	2	4	England	5	3	8
Louisiana	1	0	1	France	6	4	10
Maine	5	1	6	Germany	17	10	27
Maryland	1	0	1	Ireland	18	19	37
Massachusetts	3	4	7	Italy	6	1	7
Michigan	1	0	1	Mexico	3	2	5
Missouri	5	1	6	Portugal	1	2	3
Montana	0	1	1	Russia	3	0	3
Nevada	0	2	2	Scotland	1	3	4
New York	8	2	10	Spain	0	1	1
Ohio	9	2	11	Sweden and Norway	7	0	7
Pennsylvania	4	0	4	Switzerland	3	0	3
Tennessee	1	1	2	Western Islands	1	1	2
Texas	1	0	1	Unknown	8	1	9
Virginia	3	1	4				
Wisconsin	2	2	4				
Other States unknown	19	8	27				
Totals	98	55	153	Totals	97	55	152

Recapitulation.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Totals
United States	98	55	153
Foreign countries	89	54	143
Unknown	8	1	9
Totals	195	110	305

TABLE No. 3.

Age when Insanity first Appeared in those Admitted, 1897-98.

Ages.	Males	Females	Totals	Ages.	Males	Females	Totals
Under 10 years.....	2	2	4	Between 50 and 55 years.	11	7	18
Between 10 and 15 years.	2	1	3	Between 55 and 60 years.	10	8	18
Between 15 and 20 years.	5	6	11	Between 60 and 65 years.	13	5	18
Between 20 and 25 years.	24	13	37	Between 65 and 70 years.	4	5	9
Between 25 and 30 years.	27	19	46	Between 70 and 75 years.	8	1	9
Between 30 and 35 years.	17	11	28	Between 75 and 80 years.	2	1	3
Between 35 and 40 years.	20	9	29	Unknown.....	7	1	8
Between 40 and 45 years.	22	13	35	Totals	195	110	305
Between 45 and 50 years.	21	13	34				

TABLE No. 4.

Age at Time of Admission, 1897-98.

Ages.	Males	Females	Totals	Ages.	Males	Females	Totals
Between 15 and 20 years.	3	3	6	Between 60 and 65 years.	13	3	16
Between 20 and 25 years.	16	11	27	Between 65 and 70 years.	10	5	15
Between 25 and 30 years.	29	18	47	Between 70 and 75 years.	5	2	7
Between 30 and 35 years.	20	13	33	Between 75 and 80 years.	3	2	5
Between 35 and 40 years.	18	9	27	Between 80 and 85 years.	2	1	3
Between 40 and 45 years.	25	12	37	Unknown.....	7	1	8
Between 45 and 50 years.	18	16	32	Totals	195	110	305
Between 50 and 55 years.	18	8	26				
Between 55 and 60 years.	10	6	16				

TABLE No. 5.

Cause of Insanity as Stated in Commitments, 1897-98.

Cause.	Males	Females	Totals
Heredity	12	11	23
Heredity and sexual excess	1	0	1
Heredity and alcohol	0	1	1
Epilepsy	9	2	11
Epilepsy and dissipation	2	0	2
Injury to head	11	0	11
Injury	1	0	1
Masturbation	6	0	6
Masturbation and epilepsy	2	0	2
Masturbation and religion	1	0	1
Masturbation and intemperance	1	0	1
Masturbation and hard study	2	0	2
Masturbation and excessive cigarette-smoking	1	0	1
Masturbation and swallowing tobacco-juice	1	0	1
Masturbation and injury	1	0	1
Religion	4	0	4
Neurosis	2	2	4
Menopause	0	3	3
Menopause and pelvic tumor	0	1	1
Study and experiment in spiritualism	2	1	3
Senility	2	1	3
Loss of property	2	1	3
Hysteria	0	3	3
Irregular menstruation	0	3	3
Troubles	0	3	3
Family troubles	1	2	3
Child-bearing	0	2	2
Erysipelas	1	1	2
Alcoholism	2	0	2
Alcohol	2	0	2
Business troubles	2	0	2
Financial reverses	2	0	2
Sheep herding	2	0	2
Apoplexy	0	2	2
Congenital	0	2	2
Overwork	1	1	2
Sunstroke	2	0	2
Suppressed menses	0	1	1
Climacteric	0	1	1
Climacteric and family trouble	0	1	1
Uterine disease and removal of tumor	0	1	1
Fright and pregnancy	0	1	1
Pregnancy and labor	0	1	1
Liquor	1	0	1
Alcoholic excess	1	0	1
Drinking-habit	1	0	1
Drinking California wine	1	0	1
Excessive use of liquor	1	0	1
Excessive drinking	0	1	1
Excessive use of liquor and tobacco	1	0	1
Excessive use of alcohol	1	0	1
Excessive use of cigarettes	1	0	1
Excess in drink and tobacco	1	0	1
Alcohol and paralysis	1	0	1
Loss of money	0	1	1
Loss of money and business reverses	1	0	1
Business depression	1	0	1
Misfortune in mining	1	0	1
Business cares	1	0	1
Worry and family trouble	0	1	1
Bad business	1	0	1
Nervous excitement	1	0	1
Malaria	1	0	1
Typhoid malaria	1	0	1

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Cause.	Males.....	Females..	Totals.....
Physical condition	0	1	1
Cerebral degeneration	1	0	1
Homesickness	0	1	1
Poverty and overwork	1	0	1
Overwork and worry	0	1	1
Destitution	1	0	1
Business worry	1	0	1
Lack of success in mining, and masturbation	1	0	1
Sunstroke and loss of only child	0	1	1
Age and paralysis	0	1	1
Poor health	1	0	1
Worry about being in jail	1	0	1
Confinement in jail	1	0	1
Sexual excess	1	0	1
Fall and loss of property	1	0	1
Loss of salaried position	1	0	1
Exposure	1	0	1
Exposure and sun heat	1	0	1
Exposure and want of proper nourishment	1	0	1
Attending religious services	1	0	1
Religion and privation	0	1	1
Paralysis from fall in infancy	1	0	1
Jealousy	0	1	1
Jealousy and separation from husband	0	1	1
Insanity gradually developed	1	0	1
Born mentally weak	0	1	1
Dissipation	1	0	1
Great pain	1	0	1
Congestion of brain	0	1	1
Abdominal tumor and worry on account of same	0	1	1
Congestion of spine from fall	1	0	1
Confidence in husband's ability to find perpetual motion	0	1	1
Sabre-cut, alcoholism	1	0	1
Belief that his wife is untrue	1	0	1
Lack of proper nourishment	1	0	1
Worry and general debility	0	1	1
Son-in-law	0	1	1
Imaginary family trouble	0	1	1
Excitement due to disappointment	0	1	1
Remorse for unfulfilled promise of marriage	0	1	1
Temporary aberration of mind	1	0	1
Cerebral meningitis	1	0	1
Convulsions	1	0	1
Hardship—Spanish difficulty	1	0	1
Fall from fifth-story window	1	0	1
Neglect of husband	0	1	1
Nephritis	0	1	1
Fear that husband is going to be killed	0	1	1
Lack of food and rest, and masturbation	1	0	1
Exposure, old age, and want of care	1	0	1
Loneliness and want of proper food	0	1	1
Stealing some money	1	0	1
Grief from death of mother	0	1	1
La grippe	0	1	1
Struck by moving train	1	0	1
Religious enthusiasm and worry	0	1	1
Religion and politics	1	0	1
Christian science and hypnotism	1	0	1
Mental overwork and religious excitement	0	1	1
Unknown	65	34	99
Totals	195	110	305

TABLE No. 6.

Classification of Those Admitted, 1897-98.

Classes.	Males	Females	Totals
Mania	14	10	24
Mania, acute	39	21	60
Mania, acute, recurrent	2	1	3
Mania, chronic	9	9	18
Mania, senile	0	1	1
Mania, lævis acuta	2	0	2
Mania, progressive	2	0	2
Mania, religious	2	0	2
Mania, recurrent	4	3	7
Mania, puerperal	0	2	2
Mania, alcoholic	0	1	1
Insanity, chronic, recurrent	1	0	1
Insanity, acute	2	0	2
Insanity emotional	0	2	2
Insanity, moral	1	0	1
Insanity, ideational, chronic	1	0	1
Insanity, toxic	1	0	1
Melancholia	30	22	52
Melancholia, acute	3	2	5
Melancholia, chronic	1	3	4
Melancholia, recurrent	1	0	1
Melancholia, stuporous	1	0	1
Alcoholism	2	0	2
Paranoia	21	13	34
Paranoia, religious	0	1	1
Paranoia, acute	1	0	1
Paranoia, chronic	1	0	1
Dementia	16	9	25
Dementia, acute	2	1	3
Dementia, secondary	1	1	2
Dementia, senile	9	5	14
Dementia, terminal	0	1	1
Dementia, apoplectic	2	0	2
Dementia, paretic	1	0	1
Dementia, paralytic	2	0	2
Dementia, chronic	5	1	6
Epilepsy	9	1	10
Epileptomania	1	0	1
Epileptic dementia	1	0	1
Paresis	3	0	3
Imbecility	2	0	2
Totals	195	110	305

TABLE No. 7.

Civil Condition of Those Admitted, 1897-98.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females	Totals
Married	39	43	82
Single	111	33	144
Widowers	8		8
Widows		20	20
Divorced	5	6	11
Unknown	32	8	40
Totals	195	110	305

TABLE No. 8.

Occupation of Those Admitted, 1897-98.

Occupation.	Males	Females	Totals	Occupation.	Males	Females	Totals
Attorney	2	0	2	Millman	1	0	1
Artist	0	1	1	Miner	15	0	15
Actor	1	0	1	Miner and saloonkeeper	1	0	1
Barber	2	0	2	Miner and farmer	1	0	1
Boatman	1	0	1	Musician and cook	1	0	1
Book agent	0	1	1	Nightwatchman	1	0	1
Blacksmith	1	0	1	Painter	3	0	3
Blacksmith-helper	1	0	1	Peddler	1	0	1
Butcher	1	0	1	Porter	1	0	1
Carpenter	5	0	5	Real estate dealer	2	0	2
Carpenter and farmer	1	0	1	Railroad employé	1	0	1
Cook	3	1	4	Railroad helper	1	0	1
Cook and waiter	1	0	1	Rancher	2	0	2
Clerk	4	0	4	Salesman	2	0	2
Cultivator	1	0	1	Seamstress	0	1	1
Dairyman	1	0	1	Shepherd	4	0	4
Domestic	1	17	18	Sailor	1	0	1
Dressmaker	0	3	3	Saloonkeeper	2	0	2
Expressman	1	0	1	Shoemaker	1	0	1
Electrician	1	0	1	Sign-painter	1	0	1
Engineer	1	0	1	Sign-writer	1	0	1
Farmer	14	0	14	Stockraiser	1	0	1
Farm-laborer	2	0	2	Schoolteacher	0	2	2
Furniture-burnisher	1	0	1	Traveling salesman	1	0	1
Housewife	0	53	53	Teamster	2	0	2
Housekeeper	0	11	11	Valet	1	0	1
Hand organist	0	1	1	Woodchopper	3	0	3
Laundress	0	1	1	Windowcleaner	2	0	2
Laborer	64	0	64	No occupation	10	12	22
Machinist	9	0	9	Unknown	10	6	16
Machine operator	1	0	1				
Merchant	1	0	1				
Miller	1	0	1				
				Totals	195	110	305

TABLE No. 9.

Causes of Death, 1897-98.

Causes.	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis	12	18	30
Tuberculosis, intestinal	1	0	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonum	4	1	5
Tuberculosis, hæmoptysis in	1	0	1
Pneumonia	5	3	8
Apoplexy	7	0	7
Apoplectic attack in general paresis	1	0	1
Senility	1	3	4
Epilepsy	1	3	4
Epilepsy in general paresis	1	0	1
Suffocation during epileptic attack	1	0	1
General paresis	4	0	4
Heat stroke in general paresis	1	0	1
Croupous pneumonia	4	0	4
Enteritis	2	0	2
Enteritis, acute	3	0	3
Enteritis, chronic	0	1	1
Gastro-enteritis, acute	4	0	4
Gastritis	0	1	1
Gastritis, acute	1	0	1
Gastro-intestinal catarrh, acute	1	0	1
Bronchitis, acute	2	2	4
Bronchitis, chronic	1	1	2
Paretic dementia	4	0	4
Bright's disease	3	0	3
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	2	3
Pleura-pneumonia	2	0	2
Valvular disease of heart	2	0	2
Exhaustion in mania	1	0	1
Exhaustion in mania, chronic	0	1	1
Exhaustion in mania, acute	0	1	1
Exhaustion in dementia	0	2	2
Exhaustion in dementia, chronic	0	1	1
Exhaustion in melancholia, chronic	0	1	1
Self-inflicted injury	1	0	1
Nephritis	1	0	1
Nephritis, with valvular heart disease	1	0	1
Nephritis, acute	0	1	1
Nephritis, chronic	1	0	1
Nephritis, in tubercular pleurisy	1	0	1
Dysentery	0	1	1
Pericarditis in dementia paral.	1	0	1
Chronic meningo-cerebritis	1	0	1
Myelitis	1	0	1
Bronchitis in senile dementia	1	0	1
Septicæmia	1	0	1
Septicæmia, acute	0	1	1
Septic peritonitis	1	0	1
Strangulation from food in larynx in chorea	0	1	1
Ulcerative colitis	0	1	1
Cystitis	1	0	1
Cerebral thrombosis	0	1	1
Delirious mania, acute	0	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	0	1	1
Pyelo-cystitis in melancholia	1	0	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage	0	1	1
Catarrhal pneumonia in pleurisy	1	0	1
Carcinoma tibiæ, with metastases	1	0	1
Totals	86	50	136

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 10.

Account of Articles Consumed, and Expenditures for the Year ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$9,065 34	Lumber	\$795 85
Meat	16,868 47	Building materials and repairs	1,935 74
Sugar	3,943 17	Brooms and brushes	347 29
Tea	586 00	Books and stationery	576 88
Syrup	476 16	Oil, gas, and gasoline	194 10
Potatoes	2,706 72	Paints, oils, and glass	1,052 46
Butter	6,545 70	Fuel	7,470 51
Coffee and chicory	2,690 53	Bedding	546 83
Lard	8 38	Castings, pipes, and iron	1,445 93
Fish	685 42	Payroll	96,383 60
Eggs	1,024 37	Pay of Directors and Treasurer	1,797 00
Beans and peas	629 55	Freight and expressage	182 37
Cracked wheat, rice, oatmeal	2,477 23	Telegraphing and telephoning	229 00
Ice	448 10	Insuring boilers	50 00
Fruit and vegetables	2,343 54	Coal oil	64 39
Salt	128 87	Candles and wax tapers	16 45
Vinegar	93 24	Water for fire hydrants	120 00
Small groceries	1,342 98	Sewage pumping	607 80
Soap, starch, and potash	1,176 46	F. O. box rent	8 00
Drugs and medicines	1,301 60	Returned escapes	151 20
Wines and liquors	611 55	Discharged patients	292 10
Tobacco	1,517 78	Notary fees	14 00
Dry goods	3,324 67	Railroad fare, expenses, etc.	25 90
Clothing and hats	6,178 29	House rent and allowances, Dr. S.	570 00
Shoes and leather	2,474 15	Experting tea	25 00
Blankets	1,517 96	Cows	210 00
Furniture, crockery, spoons, and cutlery	1,052 31	Repairing boiler plants, female department	2,479 03
Hardware and tinware	1,038 26		
Carpeting and matting	491 52		
Hay, grain, and feed	3,977 62		
Garden tools and seed	415 78	Total	\$193,733 65

TABLE No. 11.

Cost of Several Departments, 1897-98.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Male kitchen and dining-room	\$28,384 90	Second Assistant Physician	\$307 40
Female kitchen and dining- room	13,213 97	Third Assistant Physician	299 35
Bakery	8,327 89	House rent and allowance	570 00
Male department, supplies	11,088 06	Payroll	96,383 60
Female department, supplies	4,141 61	Pay of Directors	1,797 00
Laundries	902 24	Shoe shop	663 02
Engine-houses	7,576 16	Water for fire hydrants	120 00
Plumber	1,788 00	Sewage pumping	606 11
General mechanics' shop	1,787 22	Revolving fund	692 29
Building repairs	2,851 74	Telegraphing	137 78
Blacksmith shop	344 60	Insuring boilers	50 00
Farm, garden, and stable	3,195 29	Paint shop	978 80
Dairy	1,598 36	Experting teas	25 00
Drug-store	1,889 86	Upholsterer	419 52
Office	455 53	Repairing boiler plants, fe- male department	2,479 03
Medical Superintendent	294 70		
First Assistant Physician	364 62	Total	\$193,733 65

TABLE No. 12.

Amount of Supplies Purchased and Distributed and the Balances on Hand at the Beginning and End of Fiscal Year.

Amount on hand on June 30, 1897	\$1,182 44	
Amount purchased during fiscal year	94,918 48	
Amount disbursed during fiscal year		\$93,851 87
Amount on hand on June 30, 1898		2,729 05
Totals	\$96,080 92	\$96,080 92

Recapitulation.

Disbursements	\$93,851 87
Payroll	94,383 60
Pay of Managers	1,797 00
House rent and allowance, Third Assistant Physician	570 00
Water for fire and hydrants	120 00
Sewage-pumping	608 11
Revolving fund	692 29
Telegraphing and telephoning	137 78
Insuring boilers	50 00
Exporting teas	25 00
Total	\$198,733 65

TABLE No. 13.

Averages for Year ending June 30, 1898.

Months.	Monthly Expenditures.	Monthly Average of Patients.	Average Daily Expenses.	Average Daily per Capita.	Average Monthly per Capita
1897—July	\$15,141 35	1,527	\$488 43	\$0 32	\$9 91
August	15,370 12	1,537.6	496 00	32.2	9 99
September	16,945 09	1,541 5	564 83	36.6	10 99
October	16,431 24	1,547.6	497 78	32.1	9 97
November	16,456 92	1,546.6	430 87	35.5	10 64
December	17,176 62	1,539	572 55	36	11 16
1898—January	16,651 85	1,523	537 15	35.2	10 27
February	16,282 08	1,520.5	580 79	38.2	10 69
March	16,428 43	1,529.7	529 95	34.6	10 74
April	16,124 15	1,533	538 30	35.1	10 53
May	15,953 33	1,546	514 62	33.3	10 32
June	15,792 47	1,556.3	509 43	36.6	10 14
Yearly	\$193,733 65	1,537	\$530 84	\$0 34.5	\$10 60

TABLE No. 14.

Products of Farm and Garden, from July 1, 1897 to June 30, 1898.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Alfalfa.....	567 tons..	\$7,081 00
Beets.....	41,300 lbs. --	311 25
Cabbage.....	10,750 lbs. --	88 90
Squash.....	8,825 lbs. --	65 88
Onions.....	8,360 lbs. --	215 00
Cucumbers.....	4,948 lbs. --	39 99
Peppers.....	2,710 lbs. --	22 65
String beans.....	2,180 lbs. --	25 92
Tomatoes.....	14,130 lbs. --	138 65
Corn.....	509 doz. --	25 45
Lettuce.....	337 doz. --	84 35
Okra.....	130 lbs. --	1 96
Carrots.....	13,600 lbs. --	77 35
Pumpkins.....	3,600 lbs. --	21 00
Egg plant.....	1,100 lbs. --	15 00
Muskmelons.....	19 doz. --	9 60
Beans.....	430 lbs. --	7 50
Radish.....	225 doz. --	2 60
Turnips.....	28,650 lbs. --	214 87
Dried peppers.....	50 lbs. --	8 60
Celery.....	2,225 lbs. --	25 91
Cauliflower.....	100 lbs. --	40 00
Peas.....	960 lbs. --	21 25
Beet greens.....	2,500 lbs. --	46 25
Artichokes.....	50 doz. --	12 50
Total.....		\$8,535 67

Products of Dairy.

Milk.....	40,770 gals. --	\$6,068 50
Eggs.....	802 doz. --	151 58
Ducks.....	12 doz. --	35 25
Turkeys.....	1 doz. --	18 00
Chickens.....	25-5-12 doz. --	76 25
Total.....		\$6,374 58

Live Stock on Hand, June 30, 1898.

Milch cows.....	47
Yearlings.....	10
Calves.....	6
Bulls.....	2
Horses.....	11
Poultry.....	400

TABLE No. 15.

New Work, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

MECHANICS' SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Keys	72	Oilcloth aprons for stable	2
Long straps with lock buckles	125	Canvas shirts	8
Canvas jackets	32	Leather mitts (pairs)	10
Bed canvases	108	Canvas tool-bags	2
Canvas muffs	27	Mangle sheets	84
Bath-towels	1,104	Foot straps	24
Roller-towels	552	Leather muffs	13
Pillowslips	1,008	Wristlets	66
Sheets	1,210	Pillowticks	120
Ward aprons	69	Made canvas matting for billiard room	1
Dining-room aprons	60	Hames straps	12
Kitchen aprons	72	Breast straps	6
Carpenters' aprons	4	Ankle straps	24
Bedticks	60	Anklets	12
Stationary straps (pairs)	5	Canvas blankets	12
Shawl straps	2	Canvas clothespin bags	12
Tablecloths (linen)	46	Brown duck suit	1
Long leather straps for hothouse	14	Napkins	120
Canvas hose	4 ft each	Awnings	25
Binding 16 hall carpets	---		
Pumpleathers	16		

MATTRESS SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Mattresses	371	Piano stool	1
Pillows	330	Ticks	353
Couches	33	Roller shades	188
Chair cushions	10	Spring mattresses	8
Floor rugs	58	Rockers	4
Armchairs	2	Wheel chair	1

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

PLUMBER'S SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Galv. iron Sinks	12	Galv. iron Conductor, 4-in. (feet)	70
Stew kettles, 10-gal.	14	Conductor, 3-in. (feet)	40
Slop kettles, 30-gal.	4	Stovepipe, 6-in. (feet)	23
Oval dishpans	4	Blk. iron Stovepipe, 6-in. (feet)	50
Water coolers, 5-gal.	2	Stovepipe, 5-in. (feet)	40
Oil tanks with cover, 5-gal.	10	Elbows for stovepipe, 6-in.	15
Oil tanks with cover, 10-gal.	2	Elbows for stovepipe, 5-in.	6
Flush tanks, 10-gal.	11	Blowers for grates	5
Incubator tank 100-gal.	1	Drip pans	3
Brooder tanks, 30-gal.	2	Squares of tin roofing	15
300-gal. tank	1	Steam-coils of 48 pipes each	7
Tank-bottom No. 6, diam.	1	Steam-coils of 8 pipes each	4
7 ft.	1	Steam-coils of 12 pipes	1
Bone cookers, 20-gal.	2	Steam-coils of 6 pipes for hot water	2
Buckets 3-gal.	14	boilers	1
Boilers with covers, 6-gal.	3	Steam-coils of 20 pipes	1
Leather vat, 75-gal.	1	System of steam-pipe complete for	
Irrigation valves, 6-in.	2	female engine-room. Supply of	
Conductor-heads	2	water from female department to	
Lining for ice chests	5	doctors' residences. Closets with	6
Stove-boards	4	connections, all complete	

TIN SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Tin pans	6	Cullenders	2
Long-handled soup dippers	2	Galv. iron dipper	1
Dipper for painter	1	1-gal. measures	2
Galvanized iron buckets	72	Pudding mold	1
Dustpans	36	2-gal. milk cans	6
Quart cups	84	1½-gal. milk cans	12
Chambers	288	Bone lifter	1
Spittoons	72	3-gal. dinner kettles, with meat pans.	12
3-gal. milkcans	12	2-gal. dinner kettles, with meat pans.	12
Large coffee roaster	1	½-gal. milk cans	24
Egg beater	1	16-inch pudding pans	12
Biscuit cutter	1	13-inch pudding pans	12
Doughnut cutter	1	2-gal. coffeepots	24
Short-handled dippers	3	12-gal. soup kettles, with bails	24
Large galv. chamber pots	9	12-gal. soup kettles, with grips	24
17-in. dripping pans	2	Galv. iron buckets	12
Milk buckets	2	China soup strainer	12
Large milk funnel, with strainer	1	Little coffeepots	2
Large galv. iron kettle cover	1	Broom caps	20
Narrow breadpans	6	18-inch flour sieve	1
Long-handled dipper	1	Egg turners	3
1-gal. paint pots	18	Egg whip	1
Pudding pans	12	12-gal. tin kettles	8
Assorted pans	6	16-gal. tin kettles	4
Small roast pans	2	12-gal. water cooler	1
Spittoons	2	Water coolers	2
Oil pot	1	Large coffee kettle	1
Copper glue pot	2	3-quart castor oil cans	2
Cake turners	2	Large galv. iron tea and coffee strainer	1

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Coffins	109	Brush poles	19
Doors	17	Wheel chairs	2
Screen doors	5	Benches	6
Window sash	10	Settees	11
Screens	51	Icechest	1
Lounge frames	11	Incubator	1
China closets	2	Chicken brooders	4
Cupboards	6	Pillowsham frames	8
Commodos	11	Rolling-pins	2
Wardrobes	2	Flagstaff	1
Tables	13	Flushing-tank boxes	2
Ladders	4	Vegetable boxes	12
Stepladders	5	Rubbing blocks	5
Medicine chests	3	Footstools	13
Clothes and shoe chests	6	Pot closets	8
Writing desks	4	Broom rack (holding seven dozen brooms)	1
Clothes-horses	4	Adjustable trestles (pairs)	2
Shelves (various lengths)	41	Derbies	4
Burial boxes	55	Bookcase	1
Rag boxes	6	Crochet frames	16
Hanging-baskets	5	Towel rollers	7
Plumb rules	2	Iron-head stokers	1,428
Spirit levels	2	Crutches (pairs)	2
Straight edges	13	Seed boxes	38
Hose reels	9	Ironing-boards	7
Steam coil box	1	Shoemaker's benches	4
Stretcher	1	Iron rack and shed for blacksmith, 4'x18'x8'	1
Picture frames	4	Toolhouse for gardener, 10'x20'x9'	1
Wagon tongues	3	Finished lime house, 20'x40'x14'	1
Wagon reaches	2	Vegetable house, 20'x40'x14'	1
Clothespin boxes	24	Clothes boxes for laundry	2
Wheelbarrows	4	Toolbox for gardener	1
Hydrant boxes	16	Dresser	1
Electric switch-hands	2	Sinks	2
Breadboards	7	Mixing paddles	13
Lapboards	1		
Meatboards	3		
Flower stand	1		

SEWING-ROOM.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Dresses	473	Sunbonnets	204
Night-dresses	494	Sheets	557
Chemises	482	Pillowslips	858
Skirts, cotton	169	Tablecloths	80
Skirts, flannel	153	Robes	81
Drawers (pairs)	470	Towels	198
Sacks, cotton	60	Napkins	108
Sacks, flannel	12	Sofa pillows	12
Aprons	828		

BROOM SHOP.

Brooms 8¼ doz.

SHOE SHOP.

Custom shoes 50 prs.
 Custom boots 25 prs.
 Boots and shoes repaired 3,000 prs.

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REPORT

OF THE

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital, in accordance with law, make the following annual report:

It has been found advisable to change the time of meetings of the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital from the second Saturday of each month to the second Friday thereof. The meetings have usually been attended by all the members of the Board. Supplementary meetings have been held occasionally, for the purpose of making estimates and transacting necessary business of the hospital. The law contemplates that a record be kept of the visits of each member of the Board, and of the inspections of the hospital made by them. We find it difficult to recall from memory the date of each visit made by the different members, and respectfully refer the Commission to the minutes of the Board for detailed information.

Inspections have been made by the different members of the Board from time to time, and the conditions have on all occasions been found satisfactory. We desire to call the attention of the State Commission in Lunacy to the overcrowded condition of the hospital. There are in the hospital at this time 1,472 patients. The plan of construction of the hospital building only contemplated accommodations for a maximum of 800 patients. For years the management have labored with the lack of sufficient accommodations, and recognize that the best results cannot be secured during a continuance of the present overcrowded condition.

It is absolutely essential that the water supply of the Napa State Hospital be increased. We have given considerable time to investigating the question as how best to provide the institution with additional water. After a consideration of all propositions that have been regarded as feasible, it seems to the Board of Managers necessary to recur to the plan proposed to build a dam in Kruse Cañon at a cost of \$100,000. It is possible to secure an additional supply of water from Wild Horse Cañon; the estimated cost of this would be about \$13,000. It would

be insufficient, however, and probably would not furnish over fifty thousand gallons a day. This would afford only temporary relief. We are satisfied, after giving thorough consideration to all propositions, that the necessities of the Napa State Hospital can only be supplied by the construction of a dam across Kruse Cañon, and of the institution availing itself of the storage capacity of the cañon. The necessities of the institution for irrigation and water power would also be guaranteed. By the construction of the Kruse Cañon dam, the cost of fuel for light and power would be lessened, and an annual saving effected of \$10,000 in these two items. It would also provide water for irrigation, the value of which can hardly be underestimated. As the hospital is now situated, the State will speedily be called upon to renew the plant for the manufacture of gas. Its probable cost would not fall short of \$2,000. Kruse Cañon dam would permit the substitution of electric light for gas. At no reasonable limit of cost can equal advantages be secured. The acquisition of an ample water supply is an imperative necessity.

As a means of relieving the congestion which exists in the hospital, and as a reasonable sanitary precaution, we believe in the segregation of tubercular patients. This involves the construction of two cottages, each sufficiently large to accommodate one hundred patients. We believe the Commission will agree with the Board of Managers in this view, and coöperate in satisfying this apparent want.

The hospital's necessities also demand the construction of a morgue. Plans should be prepared at once, and the construction of a suitable building authorized at an expense not to exceed \$1,000.

There is a great necessity for the increase of the facilities for fighting fire. Tubular fire-escapes should be provided where necessary, eliminating the danger of any loss of life from any portion of the building. The Kirker-Vender tubular fire-escapes, which are common in public buildings, should be provided. The cost we estimate at \$11,000. The danger from fire always exists in spite of every care. With our present lack of water for extinguishing fires, the character of the inmates, and the height of the hospital building, we cannot urge too strongly upon your honorable body that the Napa State Hospital must be provided with an additional water supply for fighting fire. We shall not feel that the State has provided a reasonable protection against fire and its possible horrors until the tubular fire-escapes recommended are secured and our water supply largely increased.

The hospital is entirely lacking in dairy facilities. Authority should be given to construct a suitable building to be used for the storage and care of milk.

We recommend that additional land be secured, for the purpose of raising vegetables and alfalfa. From a medical and economical standpoint we think this is to be desired. It would permit an extension and

variety in the food and tend to lessen materially the cost of conducting the hospital.

The large number of hogs raised upon the hospital property makes it economical and desirable that a place be constructed for packing and curing pork. Under our present condition we find it necessary to sell hogs raised on the ranch, and go into the market and buy pork. We think a large amount of money would be annually saved by curing and packing as much of our own meats as possible.

The Board of Managers are pleased to report the condition of the hospital as entirely satisfactory. The medical staff is efficient and indefatigable in its labors for the welfare of the institution. The employés of the hospital are faithful and deserving of commendation. All of the officers and employés supplement the purposes of the Board of Managers to secure the best care of the patients at this hospital at the lowest reasonable cost to the State.

We think it essential that appropriations should be made on a basis of fifteen hundred patients. We deem it necessary to calculate upon a daily expense of 40 cents per capita. We recommend, therefore, that appropriations for maintenance at the Napa State Hospital for two years of \$440,000 be made.

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. HARRIS,
E. E. WASHBURN,
RALEIGH BARCAR,
ROBT. P. LAMDIN,
Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.

CONTINGENT FUND—1896-97.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures on account of the Contingent Fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897, viz.:

RECEIPTS.		
Cash balance on hand July 1, 1896.....		\$5,272 11
Cash from steward's sales.....	\$213 25	
Cash from board of patients.....	12,082 50	
		<u>12,305 75</u>
Total.....		\$17,577 86
EXPENDITURES.		
Architect's services.....	\$50 00	
Baling hay.....	137 90	
Baseballs, tennisballs, and supplies.....	88 05	
Bituminous rock for lawn tennis court.....	106 80	
Clock.....	8 75	
Crockery.....	9 30	
Candies and nuts for patients.....	31 79	
Cash paid working patients.....	38 00	
Cash returned to pay patients.....	15 00	
Clothing and shoes for working patients.....	90 95	
Copper jacket kettle.....	50 00	
Cornice gutter.....	24 48	
Casting for and fitting up turntable.....	28 00	
Discharged patients.....	92 50	
Empty barrels.....	48 00	
Entertainments for patients.....	72 25	
Exchange.....	13 55	
Expense of travel.....	142 55	
Furniture.....	147 00	
Fruit, vegetables, and wild game.....	118 95	
Flags (2 U. S.).....	24 63	
Galvanic chloride of silver bells ex-charged.....	12 80	
Hack hire.....	29 50	
Hardware.....	186 93	
Hub box attachment for spring wagon.....	1 50	
Insurance on boilers.....	150 00	
Lime, cement, sand, and plaster.....	729 95	
Lumber.....	567 61	
Labor on grounds.....	318 00	
Labor, painting.....	335 00	
Labor, plumbing.....	302 50	
Labor of stone-mason.....	360 00	
Labor, pruning.....	158 65	
Labor, making sauerkraut.....	30 50	
Labor (extra on wards, grounds, etc.).....	305 25	
Miscellaneous.....	392 45	
Metallic file cases, etc. (for clinical records).....	1,906 65	
Music and musical instruments.....	50 83	
Mimeograph and supplies.....	40 00	
Patent wagonbeds.....	70 00	
Repairing shoes for patients.....	4 00	
Religious services.....	512 50	
Rent of land.....	60 00	
Return of escaped patients.....	117 50	
Surrey (three-seater), harness, etc.....	349 20	
Surveying site for reservoir, and report.....	110 00	
Sterilizer.....	14 00	
Supplies furnishing new bakery.....	195 40	
Threshing grain.....	103 95	
Thermo-cautery.....	18 00	
Ventilators, glass, locks, sash cord, etc.....	18 50	
Wire netting for lawn tennis court.....	28 80	
		<u>\$8,812 41</u>
Cash balance on hand June 30, 1897.....		\$8,765 41

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

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NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, RECOVERIES, DEATHS, ETC., FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1875, TO JULY 1, 1898.

Years.	Admissions	Recoveries	Discharges—Improved	Discharges—Not Insane	Removed to Other Asylums	Deaths	Returned Escapes	Escapes	Number Resident at Close of Each Year	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions	Per Cent of Deaths on Number Treated...
November 15, 1875, to July 1, 1876	321	69	20	0	0	20	0	4	208	208	0	321	21.49	6.23
July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	451	140	71	0	0	49	0	4	395	187	0	659	31.04	7.43
July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	433	148	71	0	0	70	0	11	628	133	0	828	34.11	8.45
July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	615	184	133	0	0	104	0	8	714	186	0	1,143	29.91	8.22
July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880	572	189	163	0	0	91	0	4	839	125	0	1,286	31.29	7.08
July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881	563	133	122	0	0	124	0	2	1,021	182	0	1,402	23.62	8.84
July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882	543	125	161	0	0	107	0	0	1,172	151	0	1,564	23.02	6.84
July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	463	127	174	0	0	112	0	3	1,219	47	0	1,635	27.43	6.85
July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884	600	130	177	0	0	90	0	3	1,319	100	0	1,719	26.00	5.24
July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	479	119	155	0	0	110	0	5	1,409	90	0	1,798	24.84	6.12
July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	348	80	121	0	0	113	0	5	1,436	27	0	1,755	23.12	6.43
July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887	363	96	146	0	0	98	0	6	1,454	18	0	1,799	26.17	5.53
July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888	355	86	126	0	0	117	0	11	1,469	15	0	1,829	24.22	6.47
July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889	401	114	95	0	177	138	3	0	1,349	0	120	1,873	28.17	6.94
July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890	296	106	84	0	5	103	0	3	1,344	0	5	1,645	35.81	6.26
July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891	299	68	57	7	1	100	3	7	1,406	62	0	1,646	23.74	7.11
July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892	277	96	62	1	1	109	7	7	1,414	8	0	1,690	34.65	7.07
July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893	325	114	42	3	1	130	4	2	1,445	31	0	1,743	35.00	7.40
July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894	243	83	34	1	103	131	1	8	1,335	0	110	1,689	34.57	7.76
July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895	233	67	28	2	1	115	2	4	1,353	18	0	1,570	28.75	7.32
July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896	247	58	32	3	0	97	8	14	1,404	51	0	1,608	23.48	6.03
July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897	229	62	21	2	2	116	9	5	1,434	30	0	1,642	27.07	7.06
July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898	237	41	51	4	1	103	11	16	1,466	32	0	1,682	17.30	6.12
Totals.	8,791	2,434	2,146	23	291	2,345	---	---	---	---	---	34,526	---	---

The percentage of discharges to admissions, including those improved, who, in most instances, passed on to recovery, and those recovered, was 31.81.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1896-97.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS

From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients July 1, 1896	795	609	1,404
Number received during year	144	85	229
Number returned escapes	9	0	9
Number under care and treatment	948	694	1,642
Number discharged recovered	35	27	62
Number discharged improved	10	9	19
Number discharged unimproved	1	1	2
Number discharged not insane	2	0	2
Number discharged—transferred to	1	1	2
Number died	71	45	116
Number eloped	5	0	5
Discharged, died, and eloped	125	0	208
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1897	823	611	1,434

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from which 229 Patients were Admitted from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total	Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda	8	9	17	Plumas	3	0	3
Amador	3	0	3	Sacramento	0	3	3
Butte	1	2	3	San Francisco	46	42	88
Colusa	5	2	7	Solano	8	6	14
Contra Costa	5	1	6	Sonoma	4	2	6
Del Norte	0	1	1	Sutter	2	1	3
Fresno	1	0	1	Shasta	5	1	6
Glenn	2	1	3	Siskiyou	5	3	8
Humboldt	11	2	13	Tehama	3	1	4
Inyo	0	0	0	Trinity	1	0	1
Lake	1	0	1	Yolo	3	1	4
Marin	0	1	1	Yuba	0	1	1
Napa	19	3	22	Totals	144	85	229
Nevada	7	2	9				
Placer	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 229 Patients, Admitted from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total	Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
California	25	17	42	Austria	3	1	4
Connecticut	1	1	2	Bohemia	0	1	1
Illinois	2	1	3	Canada	2	0	2
Indiana	3	3	6	China	4	0	4
Iowa	3	2	5	Chile	0	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	2	Denmark	1	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	1	England	5	3	8
Maryland	1	0	1	Finland	1	1	2
Maine	2	2	4	France	1	3	4
Missouri	5	0	5	Germany	15	17	32
New York	8	3	11	Ireland	13	9	22
New Jersey	1	0	1	Italy	4	0	4
New Hampshire	1	0	1	Japan	2	0	2
Nebraska	1	0	1	Mexico	0	1	1
Ohio	5	2	7	Norway	3	0	3
Oregon	1	0	1	Nova Scotia	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	4	0	4	Portugal	1	0	1
Tennessee	2	0	2	Poland	1	0	1
United States	2	3	5	Prussia	2	0	2
Virginia	1	0	1	Prince Edward Island ..	1	0	1
Vermont	1	1	2	Russia	1	0	1
Wisconsin	2	2	4	Sweden	3	1	4
Totals	73	38	111	Switzerland	0	2	2
				Scotland	1	0	1
				Wales	1	0	1
				Totals	66	40	106
				Unknown	6	6	12

Recapitulation.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
United States	73	38	111
Foreign Countries	66	40	106
Unknown	6	6	12
Totals	145	84	229

TABLE No. 3.

The Ages of 229 Patients at the Time of their Admission into the Hospital, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Ages.	Males	Females ..	Total
Between 10 and 20 years	8	2	10
Between 20 and 30 years	34	19	53
Between 30 and 40 years	38	27	65
Between 40 and 50 years	80	17	47
Between 50 and 60 years	15	10	25
Between 60 and 70 years	9	4	13
Between 70 and 80 years	7	2	9
Between 80 and 90 years	3	1	4
Unknown	2	3	5
Totals	144	85	229

TABLE No. 4.

Civil Condition of 229 Patients, as Shown by Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females ..	Total
Divorced	0	0	0
Married	43	49	92
Single	91	20	111
Unknown	5	5	10
Widows		11	11
Widowers	5		5
Totals	144	85	229

TABLE No. 5.

Supposed Causes of Insanity in 229 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total
Alcohol.....	1	0	1	Loss of work and lack of proper nourishment.....	1	0	1
Alcoholism.....	1	0	1	Lues.....	1	1	2
Alcoholic stimulants.....	1	0	1	Masturbation.....	14	0	14
Alcohol and family troubles.....	0	1	1	Masturbation and connection with animals.....	1	0	1
Age and domestic trouble.....	0	1	1	Menopause.....	0	1	1
Blow on head.....	1	0	1	Mental excitement and deprivation.....	0	1	1
Brooding over loss of arm and aneurism.....	1	0	1	Masturbation and disappointment in business.....	1	0	1
Brooding over A. P. A.'s and Roman Catholics.....	1	0	1	Masturbation and tobacco.....	1	0	1
Business reverses.....	1	0	1	Neurasthania.....	1	0	1
Change of life.....	0	2	2	Nervous shock caused by commitment of sister-in-law to asylum.....	0	1	1
Childbirth.....	0	1	1	Nitroglycerine smoke.....	1	0	1
Death of wife and children.....	1	0	1	Organic disease of brain.....	6	0	6
Desertion by wife.....	1	0	1	Overwork.....	1	0	1
Disappointment in love.....	1	1	2	Overstudy.....	0	1	1
Domestic trouble and ill-health.....	0	1	1	Paretic dementia.....	1	0	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	0	1	Probably uterine disease.....	0	1	1
Epilepsy.....	3	2	5	Refusal of girl to marry him.....	1	0	1
Epileptic fits.....	1	0	1	Religion.....	1	1	2
Excessive study, drink, sexual intercourse, and tobacco.....	1	0	1	Religious brooding.....	1	0	1
Excessive use of alcohol and chloroform.....	1	0	1	Religious fasting and excitement.....	0	1	1
Excessive use of opium.....	1	0	1	Reverses in finances.....	0	1	1
Exhaustion from rapid child-bearing.....	0	1	1	Remorse of former dissipation.....	1	0	1
Excessive use of alcoholics, worry over condition of wife and financial affairs.....	1	0	1	Secondary syphilis.....	1	0	1
Fall from horse.....	1	0	1	Shock caused by murder of husband.....	0	1	1
Family trouble.....	1	1	2	Self-abuse.....	1	0	1
Financial difficulties.....	1	0	1	Stomach trouble.....	1	0	1
Fracture of skull.....	1	0	1	Spiritualism.....	0	3	3
Fright.....	1	1	2	Sudden death of sister and alcoholism.....	1	0	1
Grief at mother's death.....	0	1	1	Typhoid fever.....	1	0	1
Gunshot wound and fracture of vertebra.....	1	0	1	Trouble.....	1	0	1
Heredity.....	5	1	6	Unknown.....	71	54	125
Hystero-eroto mania.....	0	51	51	Worry over financial difficulties.....	0	1	1
Loss of money and organic brain lesion.....	1	0	1	Worry over loss of children.....	0	1	1
Loss of money.....	1	0	1	Weak-minded, total depravity.....	1	0	1
Loss of sleep and business worry.....	1	0	1				
Loss of child.....	0	1	1	Totals.....	144	83	229

TABLE No. 6.

The Class of Insanity of 229 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Class.	Males	Females	Total	Class.	Males	Females	Total
Acute mania	17	8	25	Mania	8	6	14
Acute senile dementia	1	0	1	Mania, acute	1	0	1
Acute melancholia	3	1	4	Monomania	4	3	7
Chronic mania	8	2	10	Nymphomania	0	1	1
Chronic monomania	1	0	1	Paralysis of the insane	1	0	1
Chronic dementia	1	0	1	Paresis from senility	1	0	1
Chronic melancholia	2	2	4	Primary dementia	1	1	2
Dementia	5	1	6	Puerperal mania	0	1	1
Dementia, secondary	1	0	1	Recurrent acute mania	0	1	1
Delusional insanity	0	1	1	Recurrent mania	7	4	11
Epilepsy	1	0	1	Recurrent melancholia	1	2	3
Epileptical mania	2	0	2	Religious mania	0	1	1
Hereditary mania	1	0	1	Senile dementia	8	1	9
Incipient mania	0	1	1	Sub-acute mania	1	1	2
Lues cerebri	1	0	1	Secondary dementia	2	0	2
Melancholia	11	4	15	Unknown	52	43	95
Melancholia, homicidal tendency	1	0	1	Violent mania	1	0	1
Melancholia, suicidal tendency	1	0	1	Totals	144	85	229

TABLE No. 7.

Occupations of 229 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Occupations.	Males	Females	Total	Occupations.	Males	Females	Total
Attorney	1	0	1	Miner	11	0	11
Baker	3	0	3	Mill superintendent	1	0	1
Bookkeeper	5	0	5	Millman	1	0	1
Blacksmith	1	0	1	Millhand	1	0	1
Broom-peddler	1	0	1	Musician	0	1	1
Civil engineer	1	0	1	None	8	24	32
Carpenter	4	0	4	Painter	3	0	3
Clerk	3	0	3	Physician	2	0	2
Contractor	1	0	1	Plumber	1	0	1
Cook	1	2	3	Rancher	3	0	3
Collector	1	0	1	Ranchhand	1	0	1
Druggist	1	0	1	Shepherd	1	0	1
Domestic	0	3	3	Sailor	2	0	2
Farmer	11	0	11	Student	1	0	1
Fish-curer	1	0	1	Stonecutter	1	0	1
Gardener	2	0	2	Salesman	1	0	1
Grocer	1	0	1	Seaman	1	0	1
Grocery clerk	1	0	1	Servant	0	4	4
Horse-trainer	1	0	1	Schoolteacher	1	0	1
Laborer	45	0	45	Teacher	1	0	1
Housewife	0	40	40	Teamster	1	0	1
Laborer and miner	1	0	1	Telegrapher	1	0	1
Housekeeper	0	4	4	Tramp	1	0	1
Landlady	0	1	1	Whipbraider	1	0	1
Lodginghouse-keeper	0	1	1	Woodman	1	0	1
Longshoreman	0	1	1	Wife	0	1	1
Machinist	1	0	1	Unknown	5	3	8
Merchant	6	0	6	Totals	144	85	229

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 116 Patients, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1896.				
July—				
Apoplexy	Germany	59	—	1
Apoplexy	Ohio	81	1	—
Exhaustion	Germany	44	1	—
Exhaustion	Germany	57	1	—
Exhaustion	France	52	1	—
Exhaustion	South Carolina	60	1	—
Exhaustion	Ireland	52	1	—
Exhaustion	Ireland	52	1	—
Organic disease of the brain	Ohio	34	—	1
Pulmonary congestion	California	27	1	—
Paralysis	Dis. of Columbia	69	—	1
Heart disease	Germany	51	1	—
August—				
Apoplexy	Scotland	63	1	—
Consumption	Germany	31	—	1
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Germany	67	1	—
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Germany	56	1	—
Exhaustion	Ireland	44	—	1
Heart disease	Unknown	Unk.	1	—
Dropsy	United States	52	1	—
September—				
Senile exhaustion	England	83	—	1
Pulmonary congestion	England	46	1	—
Epilepsy	New York	44	—	1
Exhaustion	Ireland	60	—	1
Organic disease of the brain	Massachusetts	67	—	1
Cancer of the stomach	North Carolina	62	1	—
October—				
Organic disease of the brain	Pennsylvania	47	1	—
Exhaustion	Bohemia	55	—	1
Organic disease of the brain	Maine	37	1	—
Exhaustion	New Hampshire	72	1	—
Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	70	1	—
Organic disease of the heart (aortic insufficiency)	Ireland	51	—	1
Organic disease of the heart (mitral insufficiency)	Germany	68	1	—
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Ireland	73	—	1
Consumption	Portugal	65	—	1
November—				
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	New York	64	1	—
Organic disease of the brain	Switzerland	56	1	—
Organic disease of the brain	Germany	51	1	—
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Ireland	69	1	—
Exhaustion	Austria	58	1	—
Heart disease	Virginia	54	1	—
Consumption	California	42	1	—
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Germany	51	—	1
December—				
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	California	37	1	—
Pulmonary congestion	New York	74	—	1
Pulmonary congestion	Austria	Unk.	1	—
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Central America	37	—	1
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	England	67	—	1
Epilepsy	Ireland	41	1	—
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Germany	61	1	—
Dysentery	California	32	1	—
Epilepsy, with terminal dysentery	California	37	1	—
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	Nevada	75	1	—
1897.				
January—				
Heart failure	Indiana	35	1	—
Consumption	New York	35	—	1
Carcinoma	France	66	—	1
Epilepsy, with consumption	California	24	1	—

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age	Males	Females
Maniacal exhaustion	Illinois	60	1	.....
Heart failure	California	37	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	Prussia	71	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain, with epilepsy	California	35	1	.....
Tuberculosis intestinum	Canada	30	.....	1
Maniacal exhaustion	Vermont	44	1	.....
Old age	New York	81	.....	1
Organic disease of the brain	Kentucky	66	1	.....
Apoplexy	England	68	.....	1
February—				
Consumption	Mexico	30	1	.....
Consumption	California	31	.....	1
Dropsy	Ireland	55	1	.....
Hemorrhage of the brain	Germany	58	.....	1
Consumption	California	28	1	.....
March—				
General paresis	Ireland	47	1	.....
Exhaustion from old age	Ireland	74	1	.....
Cirrhosis of the liver	Japan	46	1	.....
Pneumonia	Germany	34	.....	1
Heart disease	Ireland	65	.....	1
Maniacal exhaustion	California	26	1	.....
Heart disease	California	36	1	.....
Exhaustion	Ireland	57	.....	1
Organic disease of the brain .....	.....	59	.....	1
Exhaustion	Germany	36	.....	1
Consumption	Missouri	33	1	.....
Heart disease	Iowa	43	1	.....
Epilepsy	Illinois	41	.....	1
Congestion of the lungs	Virginia	90	.....	1
Old age	Ireland	40	.....	1
Debility	Scotland	62	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	New York	80	1	.....
Pneumonia	Massachusetts	31	.....	1
Tuberculosis	Pennsylvania	34	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	Ireland	62	1	.....
Exhaustion	Germany	34	1	.....
April—				
Senility	Indiana	84	.....	1
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	New York	29	.....	1
Organic disease of the brain	Germany	50	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	Sweden	32	.....	1
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	Michigan	65	.....	1
Exhaustion	England	45	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	Ireland	70	1	.....
Consumption	China	39	1	.....
Miliary tuberculosis	Germany	34	1	.....
Exhaustion	California	33	.....	1
May—				
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	New Hampshire	56	.....	1
Debility	Michigan	49	1	.....
Consumption	Sligo	39	1	.....
Debility	Peru	Unk.	1	.....
Dilation of the heart, with hypostatic pneumonia	Ireland	59	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain	Italy	54	1	.....
Maniacal exhaustion	Luxemburg	45	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion ..	Hanover	70	.....	1
Tuberculosis	California	42	1	.....
Epilepsy	California	29	.....	1
June—				
Consumption of the lungs	Pennsylvania	37	.....	1
Maniacal exhaustion	Chile	23	.....	1
Organic disease of the lungs	Germany	44	.....	1
Heart disease	Ireland	62	1	.....
Organic disease of the brain	American	36	1	.....
Totals			72	4

TABLE No. 9.

*Recapitulation of the Causes of Death of 116 Patients, from July 1, 1896,
to June 30, 1897.*

Causes of Death.	Males	Females	Total
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Cancer of the stomach	1	0	1
Carcinoma	0	1	1
Congestion of the lungs	1	2	3
Consumption	5	4	9
Consumption of the lungs	0	1	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	0	1
Debility	3	0	3
Dilation of the heart, with hypostatic pneumonia	1	0	1
Dropsy	2	0	2
Dysentery	1	0	1
Exhaustion	10	6	16
Exhaustion from old age	1	0	1
Epilepsy	3	3	6
Epilepsy, with consumption	1	0	1
Epilepsy, with terminal dysentery	1	0	1
Heart disease	6	1	7
Hemorrhage of the brain	0	1	1
Heart failure	2	0	2
General paresis	1	0	1
Maniacal exhaustion	4	1	5
Miliary tuberculosis	1	0	1
Organic disease of the heart (aortic insufficiency)	0	1	1
Organic disease of the brain	7	3	10
Organic disease of the brain, with exhaustion	10	9	19
Organic disease of the heart (mitral insufficiency)	1	0	1
Organic disease of the brain, with epilepsy	1	0	1
Old age	0	2	2
Organic disease of the lungs	0	1	1
Paralysis	0	1	1
Pneumonia	0	2	2
Pulmonary congestion	3	1	4
Senile exhaustion	0	1	1
Senility	1	0	1
Tuberculosis intestinum	0	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	0	2
Totals	72	44	116

TABLE No. 10.

Number of Articles Made in Sewing-Room (Female Department), from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons, white	499	Pillowslips, white	849
Aprons, check	840	Pillowslips, check	204
Bibs	24	Pillowslips for coffin	79
Bed napkins	91	Skirts, Amoskeag	12
Bluing bags	3	Shrouds	121
Camisoles	6	Sheet shams	124
Coffee bags	5	Sheets, white	527
Canton flannel undervests	490	Sheets, unbleached	557
Chemise	530	Sunbonnets	260
Dresses	436	Spreads, hemmed	15
Dress sleeves (pairs)	41	Tablecloths, linen	139
Drawers (pairs)	425	Underwaists	24
Flannel petticoats	531	Waterproof capes	36
Nightgowns	124	Waists, Amoskeag	12
Nightgown sleeves (pairs)	9	Waists, denim	4
Napkins, hemmed	42		

TABLE No. 10½.

List of Goods Turned Out of Tailor Shop from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Coats	842	Roller towels	588
Vests	197	Suspenders (pairs)	348
Pants	1,074	Sham sheets	78
Overshirts	1,818	Camisoles	63
Undershirts	972	Combination suits	15
Drawers	1,170	Overcoats	-----
Overalls	293	Pantry aprons	120
Jumpers	93	Carpenter aprons	6
Bedticks	199	Patients' sheets	1,398
Sheets	138	Slips, white	557
Barber aprons	12	Slips, colored	668
Canvas skirts	8	Wristlets (pairs)	16
Shrouds	59	Hats	5
Camisole strings	36	Horse blankets	2
Bath towels	278		

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 11.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$9,179 87	Spoons and cutlery	\$92 79
Meat	15,661 05	Carpet and matting	759 82
Sugar	3,475 28	Grain and feed	1,440 83
Tea	1,222 29	Garden tools and seed	65 10
Syrup	750 01	Lumber	1,396 90
Potatoes	2,032 13	Building material and repairs	720 12
Butter	9,672 47	Brooms and brushes	418 65
Coffee	3,051 19	Books and stationery	207 45
Lard	2 85	Gas	1,876 49
Fish	1,020 84	Fuel	10,607 03
Poultry and eggs	2,370 29	Paints, oil, and glass	1,050 93
Beans	136 10	Castings and iron pipe	577 46
Cracked wheat and rice	727 00	Payroll	94,356 30
Corn and oat meal	354 30	Trustees' salary	887 70
Fruit	402 63	Freight and expressage	564 88
Salt	139 68	Telegraphing and telephone	173 60
Vinegar	104 86	Cumberland coal	85 85
Groceries	1,676 47	Advertising	149 50
Soap	52 25	Water filter	54 00
Drugs	1,598 74	Steel coal car	49 00
Liquor and ale	265 49	Fruit trees	9 00
Tobacco	805 08	Surgical instruments	96 10
Dry goods	7,261 50	Anhydrous ammonia	8 00
Clothing and hats	721 60	Sponges	34 92
Shoes and leather	2,206 58	Miscellaneous	2,545 54
Blankets	1,050 54		
Furniture and crockery	771 99		
Hardware and tinware	2,161 61	Total	\$187,102 13

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-rooms.....	\$42,344 68	Building and repairs.....	\$4,631 81
Male department.....	5,097 90	Blacksmith shop.....	255 26
Female department.....	2,016 45	Tin shop.....	277 63
Grounds.....	81 76	Drug store.....	1,932 11
Tailor shop.....	3,622 18	Fuel.....	10,607 03
Spencer Creek ranch.....	141 70	Gas.....	1,876 49
Center building.....	1,488 00	Office.....	951 83
Laundry.....	356 47	Payroll.....	94,356 30
Bakery.....	9,287 92	Trustees' salaries.....	887 70
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable.....	2,284 42	Advertising.....	149 50
Coombs' ranch.....	151 86	Miscellaneous.....	906 18
Sewing-room.....	3,144 90		
Engine-room.....	192 12	Total.....	\$187,102 13
Night watch.....	67 93		

TABLE No. 13.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Months.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expenses.	Average Cost Per Capita Per Day.	Average Cost Per Capita Per Month.
1896—July.....	1,406	\$484 50	\$0 34.4	\$10 67
August.....	1,408	458 81	32.6	10 11
September.....	1,415	492 80	34.8	10 44
October.....	1,414	479 51	33.9	10 51
November.....	1,417	533 82	37.7	11 31
December.....	1,428	527 32	36.9	11 44
1897—January.....	1,424	539 76	37.8	11 72
February.....	1,427	570 99	40	11 20
March.....	1,425	515 75	36.2	11 22
April.....	1,417	519 73	36.7	11 01
May.....	1,427	515 45	36.1	11 19
June.....	1,432	520 00	35.1	10 53
Yearly average.....	1,420	\$513 20	\$0 36.5	\$10 946

TABLE No. 14.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

	Estimated Value.
13,760 lbs. apples, at 1c.	\$137 60
12,105 lbs. apricots, at $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	90 79
30 lbs. asparagus, at 5c.	1 50
14,695 lbs. beets, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	73 47
8,965 lbs. beans (string), at 2c.	179 30
145,403 lbs. carrots, at 1c.	1,454 03
119,118 lbs. cabbage, at 1c.	1,191 18
3,965 lbs. cucumbers, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	18 13
7,501 lbs. celery, at 2c.	150 02
510 lbs. cauliflower, at 2c.	10 20
12,000 lbs. cherries, at 3c.	360 00
197 sks. charcoal, at 40c.	78 80
1,068 doz. corn (green), at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.	133 25
221 doz. chickens, at \$4 1 doz. ducks, at \$4 4,472 doz. eggs, at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c.	88 67 7 00 916 91
1 doz. geese, at \$7 50.	7 50
7,460 lbs. grapes, at 1c.	74 60
217 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay, at \$10 12,320 lbs. lettuce, at 1c.	2,175 00 123 20
3,559 lbs. lard, at 5c.	177 95
51,276 gals. milk, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.	7,034 50
74,485 lbs. onions, at 1c.	744 85
53 lbs. okra, at 2c.	1 06
29,041 lbs. pears, at 1c.	290 41
129 lbs. peppers (green), at 1c.	1 29
33,157 lbs. parsnips, at 1c.	331 57
21,630 lbs. pumpkins, at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	108 15
12,390 lbs. peaches, at 1c.	123 90
9,960 lbs. prunes, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.	149 40
5,321 lbs. peas (green), at 2c.	106 42
14 lbs. rhubarb, at 2c.	28
2,154 lbs. radishes, at 1c.	21 54
1,827 lbs. raspberries, at 3c.	54 81
4,692 lbs. squash, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	23 46
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. squabs, at \$1.	1 25
39,679 lbs. tomatoes, at 1c.	396 79
4,390 lbs. turnips, at 1c.	43 90
7 doz. turkeys (70 lbs.), at 10c.	7 00
90 lbs. water cress, at 1c.	90
3,892 lbs. beef (6 cattle), at \$5 14 18,757 lbs. pork (106 hogs), at 5c. 4,290 lbs. veal (48 calves), at 6c.	200 05 937 85 257 40
Total	\$18,285 88

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1897-98.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS

From July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients July 1, 1897	823	611	1,434
Number admitted during year	129	108	237
Number returned escapes	10	1	11
Number under care and treatment	962	720	1,682
Number discharged recovered	26	15	41
Number discharged improved	14	23	37
Number discharged illegally committed	3	6	9
Number discharged unimproved	1	2	3
Number discharged not insane	3	1	4
Number (to correct)		2	2
Number transferred to other asylums	1		1
Number died	57	46	103
Number eloped	15	1	16
Number discharged, died, and eloped	120	96	216
Number patients remaining June 30, 1898	842	624	1,466

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from which 237 Patients were Admitted from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total	Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda	6	12	18	Sacramento	0	3	3
Butte	5	2	7	San Francisco	47	60	107
Colusa	2	0	2	Shasta	11	2	13
Contra Costa	3	1	4	Siskiyou	2	1	3
Del Norte	1	0	1	Solano	8	6	14
Glenn	1	0	1	Sonoma	3	3	6
Humboldt	6	2	8	Stanislaus	1	0	1
Kern	1	2	3	Sutter	2	0	2
Lassen	1	0	1	Tehama	1	1	2
Marin	1	0	1	Trinity	3	0	3
Modoc	1	0	1	Yolo	4	3	7
Mono	1	0	1	Yuba	0	1	1
Napa	16	4	20				
Nevada	1	5	6	Totals	129	108	237
Plumas	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 237 Patients, Admitted from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
California	19	21	40	Australia	0	1	1
Connecticut	1	0	1	Austria	3	1	4
District of Columbia	0	1	1	Azores Islands	1	0	1
Illinois	3	1	4	Canada	1	3	4
Indiana	2	1	3	Central America	1	0	1
Iowa	4	5	9	China	2	0	2
Kansas	1	0	1	Denmark	2	0	2
Kentucky	2	1	3	England	4	4	8
Louisiana	0	1	1	Finland	3	0	3
Maine	4	2	6	France	3	3	6
Massachusetts	1	3	4	Germany	7	9	16
Michigan	2	0	2	Hungary	1	0	1
Minnesota	0	1	1	Italy	4	2	6
Missouri	6	0	6	Ireland	9	16	25
Maryland	0	1	1	New Brunswick	1	0	1
New Jersey	2	1	3	Norway	1	2	3
Montana	0	1	1	Poland	0	1	1
New York	10	6	16	Portugal	2	2	4
Nevada	1	0	1	Prussia	0	1	1
Ohio	0	1	1	Scotland	1	0	1
Oregon	1	1	2	South America	1	2	3
Pennsylvania	2	1	3	Sweden	1	7	8
Tennessee	1	0	1	Switzerland	2	0	2
United States	6	4	10	Wales	2	0	2
Virginia	3	0	3	Western Islands	1	0	1
Wisconsin	2	0	2				
Totals	73	53	126	Totals	53	54	107
				Unknown	3	1	4

Recapitulation.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	73	53	126
Foreign Countries	53	54	107
Unknown	3	1	4
Totals	129	108	237

TABLE No. 3.

The Ages of 237 Patients at the Time of their Admission, from July 17, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Ages.	Males	Females	Total
Between 10 and 20 years	2	1	3
Between 20 and 30 years	24	24	48
Between 30 and 40 years	31	29	60
Between 40 and 50 years	31	23	54
Between 50 and 60 years	16	16	32
Between 60 and 70 years	15	7	22
Between 70 and 80 years	8	8	16
Between 80 and 90 years	1	0	1
Between 90 and 100 years	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	1
Totals	129	108	237

TABLE No. 4.

Civil Condition of 237 Patients, as Shown by Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females	Total
Divorced	2	1	3
Married	39	48	87
Single	66	36	102
Unknown	14	5	19
Widows		18	18
Widowers	8		8
Totals	129	108	237

TABLE No. 5.

Supposed Causes of Insanity in 237 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total
A fall two years ago.....	1	0	1	Intemperance.....	1	1	2
Age and physical weakness.....	0	1	1	Improper nourishment and worry.....	1	0	1
Alcoholism.....	7	2	9	Loss of property.....	1	0	1
Alcohol and tobacco.....	1	0	1	Loss of wife and property by fire.....	1	0	1
Alcohol and fear.....	1	0	1	Malnutrition, fright and fall.....	0	1	1
Anomia.....	0	1	1	Masturbation.....	11	0	11
Antagonism by son.....	1	0	1	Marital trouble.....	0	1	1
Business trouble and dissipation.....	1	0	1	Menopause.....	0	2	2
Business matters.....	3	0	3	Mental strain for want of assistance by family.....	0	1	1
Business and family trouble.....	1	0	1	Nervous condition.....	0	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	0	1	Old age.....	1	0	1
Climacteric.....	0	3	3	Ovarian trouble.....	0	2	2
Change of life.....	0	11	11	Overstudy.....	1	3	4
Commencing brain disease.....	1	0	1	Pain and loss of sleep.....	1	0	1
Debility and opium.....	1	0	1	Paresis.....	1	0	1
Desertion by husband.....	0	1	1	Paralysis.....	0	1	1
Dependancy.....	0	1	1	Pregnancy.....	0	1	1
Dissipation and manner of life.....	0	1	1	Puerperal.....	0	5	5
Epilepsy.....	4	0	4	Religion.....	2	1	3
Epileptic convulsions.....	0	1	1	Religion and financial.....	0	1	1
Excessive drinking.....	2	0	2	Result of injury.....	1	0	1
Excessive use of opium and cocaine.....	1	0	1	Result of typhoid fever.....	0	2	2
Family trouble.....	2	3	5	Religion and Christian Science.....	0	1	1
Family history and liquor.....	1	0	1	Senile dementia.....	1	0	1
Fall on head.....	0	1	1	Sickness.....	2	0	2
Family care and overwork.....	0	1	1	Softening of the brain.....	2	0	2
Father and mother died suddenly.....	0	1	1	Spiritualism and probably heredity.....	0	1	1
Fever.....	0	1	1	Spiritualism.....	0	1	1
Financial losses.....	3	0	3	Study of Christian Science and Spiritualism.....	0	1	1
Followed childbirth.....	0	2	2	Sunstroke.....	2	0	2
General paresis.....	1	0	1	Supposed bad habits.....	1	0	1
General progressive paralysis.....	0	1	1	Syphilis.....	2	0	2
General debility and hereditary tendency.....	0	1	1	Trouble over money matters.....	1	0	1
Grief from loss of mother.....	0	1	1	Typhoid fever.....	1	0	1
Heredity.....	7	10	17	Uterine disease.....	0	3	3
Imaginary loss of property.....	1	0	1	Unknown.....	48	32	80
Injury on head.....	5	1	6	Worry over injury.....	1	0	1
				Worry over loss of children.....	0	1	1
				Totals.....	129	108	237

TABLE No. 6.

The Class of Insanity of 237 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Class.	Males	Females	Total	Class.	Males	Females	Total
Acute mania.....	18	14	32	Melancholia from drinking.....	1	0	1
Acute recurrent mania.....	1	0	1	Melancholia, with excitement.....	0	1	1
Acute melancholia.....	2	0	2	Mania, with homicidal tendency.....	1	0	1
Alcoholism.....	2	0	2	Mania, with hallucinations.....	1	0	1
Cerebral softening.....	1	0	1	Menopause.....	0	1	1
Chronic mania.....	6	5	11	Nymphomania.....	0	1	1
Chronic recurrent delusional mania.....	1	0	1	Paretic dementia.....	1	0	1
Chronic melancholia.....	0	1	1	Primary dementia.....	1	1	2
Change of life.....	0	2	2	Primary insanity.....	0	1	1
Dementia.....	6	6	12	Paranoia.....	1	5	6
Delusional insanity.....	1	2	3	Puerperal mania.....	0	2	2
Delusional melancholia.....	1	0	1	Recurrent mania.....	1	3	4
Dementia incipiens.....	1	0	1	Recurrent mania, with hereditary basis.....	0	1	1
Dementia paralytica.....	0	1	1	Religious mania.....	2	1	3
Dementia (organic).....	1	0	1	Religious mania, with delusions.....	0	1	1
Delusional mania.....	2	0	2	Religious monomania.....	0	1	1
Epilepsy.....	0	1	1	Subacute mania.....	2	0	2
Epileptic.....	2	0	2	Self-abuse.....	1	0	1
Epileptic dementia.....	1	0	1	Softening.....	2	0	2
Epilepsy and acute mania.....	2	0	2	Softening of brain.....	0	1	1
Epileptic mania.....	2	0	2	Senile decay caused by chronic alcoholism and exposure.....	1	0	1
Epileptic insanity.....	1	0	1	Senile dementia.....	1	2	3
General paresis.....	2	0	2	Suicidal mania.....	2	2	4
General paralysis.....	1	0	1	Suicidal mania with delusions.....	1	0	1
Hereditary insanity.....	0	1	1	Syphilitic.....	1	0	1
Hysteromania.....	0	2	2	Syphilitic paralysis.....	1	0	1
Illusive insanity.....	0	1	1	Unknown.....	9	9	18
Ideational insanity.....	1	0	1				
Mania.....	15	11	26	Totals.....	129	108	237
Monomania.....	5	3	8				
Meningitis.....	0	1	1				
Melancholia.....	18	24	42				
Melancholia with stupor.....	2	0	2				
Melancholia and dementia.....	1	0	1				
Mania from fear.....	1	0	1				
Masturbation.....	3	0	3				

TABLE No. 7.

Occupations of 237 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, Admitted from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Occupations.	Males	Females	Total	Occupations.	Males	Females	Total
Artist	0	1	1	None	7	16	23
Blacksmith	1	0	1	Painter	4	0	4
Boxmaker	0	1	1	Packer	1	0	1
Bookkeeper	5	0	5	Peddler	1	0	1
Butcher	1	0	1	Performer	1	0	1
Carpenter and miner	1	0	1	Phrenologist	1	0	1
Cabinetmaker	3	0	3	Sawyer	1	0	1
Clerk	4	2	6	Seafaring	1	0	1
Cook	4	1	5	Servant	0	4	4
Domestic	0	9	9	Student	1	1	2
Electrician	1	0	1	Smelter man	1	0	1
Engineer	1	0	1	Stonemason	2	0	2
Farmer	10	0	10	Stenographer	1	2	3
Gardener	1	0	1	Ship carpenter	1	0	1
Health inspector	1	0	1	Stockraiser	1	0	1
Housewife	0	47	47	Sea captain	2	0	2
Housekeeper	0	6	6	Seal-hunter	1	0	1
Housemaid	0	2	2	Storekeeper	1	0	1
Hotelkeeper	1	0	1	Shoemaker	1	0	1
Insurance solicitor	1	0	1	Saloon business	1	0	1
Jeweler	1	0	1	Seamstress	0	2	2
Journalist	1	0	1	Schoolteacher	0	1	1
Laborer	40	0	40	Schoolgirl	0	1	1
Laundry work	0	1	1	Tanner	1	0	1
Lodginghouse-keeper	0	1	1	Tailor	0	1	1
Longshoreman	1	0	1	Upholsterer	1	0	1
Mechanic	1	0	1	Unknown	3	8	11
Medical student	1	0	1	Vineyardist	1	0	1
Miner	8	0	8	Weigher smelting works	1	0	1
Moulder	1	0	1	Well-borer	1	0	1
Musician	2	0	2				
Music teacher	0	1	1	Totals	129	108	237

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 103 Patients, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age	Males	Females
1897.				
July—				
Consumption	Ireland	43	—	1
Consumption	Germany	49	—	1
Dysentery	Ireland	46	1	—
General paresis	Germany	56	1	—
Maniacal exhaustion	Prince Edward Isl.	46	1	—
Organic disease of brain	Italy	34	1	—
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion	Maine	61	1	—
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion	Ireland	41	—	1
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion	Germany	77	1	—
August—				
Consumption	Azores Islands	27	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	Germany	70	1	—
Epilepsy	California	24	1	—
Epilepsy	Ohio	61	—	1
Exhaustion	Germany	58	1	—
Heart failure	Illinois	42	—	1
Maniacal exhaustion	Germany	57	—	1
Old age	Ireland	84	1	—
Pneumonia	Ireland	59	—	1
Suicide by hanging	Switzerland	68	—	1
September—				
Apoplexy	England	47	—	1
Apoplexy	Germany	60	1	—
Acute dysentery	United States	37	1	—
Exhaustion	Ireland	63	—	1
Old age	Germany	86	1	—
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion	California	31	1	—
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion	Norway	52	1	—
October—				
Consumption	California	44	—	1
Chronic tubercular abscesses	Switzerland	49	—	1
Diarrhoea	Iowa	81	1	—
Exhaustion	California	25	—	1
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion	Maryland	53	1	—
Senile exhaustion	Connecticut	85	1	—
November—				
Dysentery	England	63	1	—
Intestinal obstruction	New Brunswick	58	—	1
Maniacal exhaustion	Louisiana	45	1	—
Maniacal exhaustion	Mexico	67	1	—
Old age	New York	83	—	1
Organic disease of brain	Ireland	51	—	1
Paretic dementia	Indiana	40	1	—
December—				
Acute melancholia, with exhaustion	Minnesota	41	—	1
Consumption	Ireland	36	—	1
Dysentery	Scandinavia	34	1	—
Exhaustion	Germany	55	1	—
Exhaustion from epilepsy	Pennsylvania	41	—	1
Maniacal exhaustion	Japan	41	1	—
Maniacal exhaustion	Canada	43	1	—
Maniacal exhaustion	Delaware	43	—	1
Maniacal exhaustion	Maine	47	—	1
Organic disease of brain, with tuberculosis	Italy	44	1	—
Suicide by hanging	Germany	50	1	—

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age	Males	Females
1898.				
January—				
Apoplexy.....	England.....	75	1	.....
Epilepsy.....	California.....	37	1	.....
Exhaustion.....	California.....	30	1	.....
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	Ohio.....	61	1	.....
Heart disease.....	Norway.....	68	.....	1
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Sweden.....	42	.....	1
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Canada.....	46	1	.....
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Scotland.....	60	1	.....
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	New York.....	67	1	.....
Organic disease of heart.....	Ireland.....	59	.....	1
Senile exhaustion.....	Ireland.....	84	.....	1
Senile exhaustion.....	Germany.....	46	.....	1
Suffocation from food impacted in throat.....	Germany.....	43	.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	China.....	44	1	.....
Tuberculosis.....	Canada.....	30	1	.....
February—				
Cerebral congestion caused by epileptic fits.....	Pennsylvania.....	50	1	.....
Heart disease.....	California.....	34	1	.....
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Virginia.....	63	1	.....
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Germany.....	41	.....	1
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Massachusetts.....	36	1	.....
Senile exhaustion.....	Ireland.....	Unk.	1	.....
Senile exhaustion.....	England.....	79	.....	1
Suffocation in an epileptic convulsion.....	Nevada.....	24	1	.....
Tuberculosis.....	California.....	23	1	.....
March—				
Acute melancholia, with exhaustion.....	Kentucky.....	49	1	.....
Consumption.....	California.....	33	1	.....
Exhaustion.....	California.....	38	.....	1
Exhaustion from syphilitic dementia.....	Missouri.....	38	1	.....
Heart disease.....	Florida.....	52	1	.....
Maniacal exhaustion.....	Ireland.....	27	.....	1
Maniacal exhaustion.....	Maine.....	47	.....	1
Senile exhaustion.....	New Jersey.....	69	1	.....
Senile melancholia, with exhaustion.....	Maine.....	75	.....	1
April—				
Acute melancholia, with exhaustion.....	Ireland.....	23	.....	1
Chronic nephritis.....	Ireland.....	59	1	.....
Disease of the heart.....	Pennsylvania.....	44	.....	1
Exhaustion.....	Vermont.....	57	.....	1
Exhaustion from cancer on face.....	Ireland.....	56	.....	1
Organic disease of brain.....	Ireland.....	61	.....	1
Organic disease of brain.....	South Carolina.....	58	1	.....
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	United States.....	63	.....	1
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Ohio.....	63	1	.....
Senile exhaustion.....	Portugal.....	76	.....	1
Senile dementia, with exhaustion.....	New York.....	71	.....	1
May—				
Consumption.....	Slavonia.....	32	1	.....
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	New York.....	70	.....	1
Epilepsy, with exhaustion.....	Norway.....	40	1	.....
Heart disease.....	Germany.....	62	.....	1
Heart disease.....	Ohio.....	54	.....	1
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion.....	Germany.....	46	.....	1
June—				
Consumption.....	Canada.....	42	.....	1
Exhaustion.....	Kentucky.....	42	1	.....
Shock, from fractured leg.....	Nova Scotia.....	43	1	.....
Totals.....			57	46

TABLE No. 9.

*Recapitulation of the Causes of Death of 103 Patients, from July 1, 1897,
to June 30, 1898.*

Causes of Death.	Males...	Females..	Total.....
Acute dysentery	1		1
Acute melancholia, with exhaustion	1	2	3
Apoplexy	2	1	3
Cerebral congestion caused by epileptic fits	1		1
Chronic nephritis	1		1
Chronic tubercular abscesses		1	1
Cirrhosis of the liver		1	1
Consumption	3	5	8
Diabetes mellitus	1		1
Disease of the heart		1	1
Diarrhoea	1		1
Dysentery	3		3
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Epilepsy, with exhaustion	1		1
Exhaustion	4	4	8
Exhaustion from epilepsy		1	1
Exhaustion from syphilitic dementia	1		1
Exhaustion from cancer on face		1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart	1		1
General paresis	1		1
Heart failure		1	1
Heart disease	2	3	5
Intestinal obstruction		1	1
Maniacal exhaustion	5	5	10
Old age	2	1	3
Organic disease of brain	2	2	4
Organic disease of brain, with exhaustion	11	5	16
Organic disease of brain, with tuberculosis	1		1
Organic disease of heart		1	1
Pneumonia		1	1
Paretic dementia	1		1
Senile dementia, with exhaustion		1	1
Senile exhaustion	3	4	7
Senile melancholia, with exhaustion		1	1
Shock (from fractured leg)	1		1
Suffocation from food impacted in throat		1	1
Suffocation in an epileptic convulsion	1		1
Suicide by hanging	1	1	2
Tuberculosis	3		3
Totals	57	46	103

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Number of Articles Made in Sewing-Room (Female Department), from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons.....	951	Flannel skirts.....	407
Basques.....	31	Linen tablecloths.....	81
Bath-towels.....	294	Nightgowns.....	71
Bed napkins.....	42	Pillowslips, check.....	158
Bags, bluing.....	4	Pillowslips, white.....	508
Bags, coffee.....	2	Pillowslips, coffin.....	54
Bags, clothespin.....	12	Sunbonnets.....	332
Chemises.....	321	Sheets, white.....	246
Corset covers.....	9	Sheets, utica.....	686
Canton flannel undervests.....	458	Sheets, ironing.....	48
Camisoles.....	5	Shrouds.....	83
Capes, waterproof.....	46	Sheet shams.....	54
Dresses.....	337	Table napkins, hemmed.....	84
Dress skirts.....	14	Tray cloths.....	4
Dress sleeves (pairs).....	51		
Drawers (pairs).....	334	Total.....	5,760
Dish-towels.....	54		

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 11.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour.....	\$8,860 20	Brooms and brushes.....	\$333 28
Meat.....	17,840 71	Blankets.....	816 87
Sugar.....	3,411 94	Books and stationery.....	214 89
Tea.....	1,423 77	Gas.....	1,708 81
Syrup.....	1,321 90	Fuel.....	12,663 88
Potatoes.....	2,596 10	Paints, oils, and glass.....	705 71
Butter.....	9,228 37	Castings and iron pipe.....	822 07
Chicory and coffee.....	3,129 03	Miscellaneous.....	1,507 76
Vegetables.....	33 80	Payroll.....	92,591 09
Fish.....	811 95	Returned escapes.....	135 30
Poultry and eggs.....	1,965 27	Discharged patients.....	104 50
Beans.....	195 54	Trustees' salary.....	1,580 65
Rice and cracked wheat.....	906 57	Freight, express, postage.....	514 12
Corn and oatmeal.....	357 61	Scales.....	44 75
Fruit.....	208 51	Telegraphing, telephoning.....	216 15
Salt.....	116 68	Exchange.....	19 05
Vinegar.....	91 19	Religious services.....	527 50
Small groceries.....	1,901 10	Buggy top.....	17 50
Soap.....	55 52	Buggy harness.....	71 50
Hay and straw.....	836 17	Drugs.....	1,357 61
Liquors and ale.....	240 60	Labor.....	1,383 90
Tobacco.....	1,214 64	Camphor trees.....	6 00
Clothing and hats.....	490 05	Bedding.....	19 50
Dry goods.....	4,202 43	Boar.....	15 00
Shoes and leather.....	1,713 66	Curled hair.....	200 05
Furniture and crockery.....	229 73	Cumberland coal.....	34 30
Hardware and tinware.....	2,328 94	French ranges.....	177 00
Spoons and cutlery.....	44 71	Traveling expenses.....	159 25
Carpet and matting.....	620 33	Coffee roaster.....	95 25
Grain and feed.....	2,292 91	Fruit trees.....	16 75
Garden tools and seed.....	65 63		
Lumber.....	1,371 87	Total.....	\$188,617 64
Building material, repairs.....	415 76		

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-room	\$35,278 88	Coombs' ranch	\$378 56
C. B. kitchen	9,777 82	Sewing-room	1,901 22
Attendants' dining-room	6,320 85	Engine-room	2,436 66
Spencer Creek	523 11	Night-watch	250 12
Mattress shop	237 94	Building and repairs	3,517 78
Blacksmith shop	359 93	Tailor shop	1,738 02
Tinsmith shop	280 74	Drug store	1,537 60
Fuel	12,663 86	Gas	1,703 31
Returned escapes and dis-		Office	1,722 94
charged patients	239 80	Payroll	92,591 00
Center building	1,122 35	Trustees' salaries	1,580 66
Miscellaneous	940 42	Grounds	89 58
Laundry	262 01		
Bakery	7,978 96	Total	\$188,617 64
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable.	3,183 95		

TABLE No. 13.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Months.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expenses.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1897—July	1,431	\$445 43	\$0 31	\$9 61
August	1,436	468 99	32.7	10 14
September	1,434	506 48	35.3	10 59
October	1,433	527 71	36.8	10 31
November	1,443	531 76	37.4	11 59
December	1,443	539 70	37.4	11 59
1898—January	1,439	514 15	35.7	11 07
February	1,443	559 95	34.8	10 86
March	1,456	536 94	36.9	11 44
April	1,459	543 76	37.3	11 19
May	1,463	501 43	34.3	10 63
June	1,467	530 47	36.2	10 86
Averages	1,446	\$517 23	\$0 35.8	\$10 78

TABLE No. 14.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Estimated Value.	Articles.	Estimated Value.
1,515 lbs. apricots	\$9 87	18,255 lbs. beets	\$96 27
5,235 lbs. beans (string)	104 70	119,397 lbs. cabbage	1,164 99
13,094 lbs. beef	664 03	11,518 lbs. cucumbers	57 59
36 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. chickens	146 97	1,239 lbs. cauliflower	27 33
35,554 lbs. carrots	198 12	3,005 lbs. corn	22 54
10,804 lbs. cherries	351 99	6,250 doz. eggs	1,280 73
400 doz. corn (green)	50 00	1,830 lbs. greens	9 15
268 lbs. figs	3 82	477,350 lbs. hay	3,818 80
28,171 lbs. grapes	281 71	43,048 gals. milk	5,380 99
6,468 lbs. lettuce	64 68	31,284 lbs. onions	312 50
2,083 lbs. nectarines	20 83	12,838 lbs. prunes	192 57
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bottles olive oil	55 00	10,917 lbs. peaches	109 17
7,123 lbs. prunes (dried)	249 01	656 lbs. peppers (green)	6 56
9,339 lbs. plums	93 39	3,407 lbs. pears	34 07
99 lbs. parsley	99	14,597 lbs. pork	729 85
4,926 lbs. peas	94 52	1,094 lbs. raspberries	73 38
16,502 lbs. pumpkins	235 51	44,034 lbs. squash	220 16
2,454 lbs. radishes	24 54	44,779 lbs. tomatoes	447 79
856 lbs. spinach	6 38	60 lbs. turkeys	6 00
7,259 lbs. turnips	72 59	121 lbs. walnuts	10 89
4,959 lbs. veal	297 54		
36,465 lbs. apples	364 64	Total	\$17,392 16



REPORT

OF THE

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

To the Honorable Members of the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: Since our report of November, 1897, the affairs at Agnews have gotten along smoothly, and as far as we could do, everything has been done in the interest and for the benefit of the unfortunates, and while you gentlemen have had monthly copies of the minutes, still we know that we should not comply with the law (Subdivision 7, Section 4, Article II, of the new State Lunacy Law), if we did not send you this report. But just as we were about to send you this, we got notice requiring us to send our regular biennial report to you also, instead of to His Excellency the Governor, as we have been accustomed to doing heretofore, hence we incorporate both reports in one.

<i>Invoice.</i>	
Cost of buildings.....	\$623,195 81
Cost of land (275 acres).....	55,000 00
Cost of land (56 acres).....	7,108 00
Cost of furniture of kitchen, laundry, bakery, and engine rooms	21,153 71
Machinery and engine boilers.....	28,500 00
Laundry machinery.....	2,075 00
Carpenter shop and morgue.....	4,798 00
Bathhouse	2,400 00
Reservoir.....	2,472 00
Cost of lighting plant, gas, and electricitv	22,122 62
Cost of heating apparatus for hospital.....	10,110 60
Barns	2,500 00
Tinting and staining.....	3,000 00
Cost of lothouse and rooms devoted to flowers.....	475 20
Cost of main well.....	4,000 00
Cost of other wells.....	from \$300 to 1,000 00

<i>Animals.</i>	
Horses	16
Cows	61
Hogs	124
Bought 20 head of milch cows, costing \$1,050. Had 7 head killed by County Inspector.	

Land.

	Acres.
Pasture.....	220
Flower garden and grounds.....	20
Potatoes and beet land.....	27
Vegetable garden.....	27
Orchard.....	16
Berry ground.....	6
Farm, buildings, yards, and cemetery.....	16
Total.....	333

Finances.

Support	\$6,024 00
Payroll	5,200 00
Total	\$11,224 00

Per Capita Cost.

Cost per patient per month, for the last eight months	\$11 01
Daily cost per capita in 1895.....	38 cents
Daily cost per capita in 1896.....	35 cents
Daily cost per capita in 1897.....	37 cents
Daily cost per capita in 1898.....	36 cents

Number of Patients.

Average number of patients to ward	65
Admissions during the year.....	167
Total number under treatment during the year.....	1,070
Total number discharged	82
Percentage of recoveries to admissions.....	29.34
Percentage of recoveries to number treated	4.59
Percentage of recoveries to total discharges	59.75

Expenses of Boiler Room, 1896.

Coal, per ton	\$8 08
Wood, per cord	4 75
Fuel (coal and wood).....	8,310 60
Total expenses of engine-room	8,819 37

Cost of Principal Supplies Used at Hospital.

Flour.....	\$4 29
Potatoes	88
Meat	07
Beans	2 95
Eggs	21½
Butter.....	22¾
Rice	08
Coffee	18
Tea	30
Sugar, granulated	05¾
Sugar, Golden C	0522
Wheat.....	1 55
Barley.....	1 35
Bran	90
Fish	03¼
Codfish	04¼
Salt.....	9 40
Bacon	10½
Ham	10½
Salt pork, 200-lb. barrel	16 50

Dried fruits—

Apples	05½
Apricots	09½
Currants	08
Peaches	0817
Raisins	05
Prunes	05½
Plug tobacco	2984
Smoking tobacco	43
Soap, laundry	2 75
Lumber	12 00
Lumber, clear	22 00

Gas.

Cost of gas 50c to 60c per 1000 cubic feet
 One ton of coal equals 7000 cubic feet of gas, and leaves 1800 pounds of
 coke. One pound of coal evaporates 9 pounds of water.

Appropriation.

Appropriation	\$269,376 00
Asked	269,370 00

Monthly Expenditures.

Average monthly expenditures	\$10,414 64
Average monthly expenditures of the administration building	50 00

Those who live in the administration building are: Medical director and
 family, first assistant physician and family, second assistant physician
 and family.

The percentage of goods that are non-contract is 30.

The percentage paid out for clothing is 4.2.

MINUTES OF BOARD.

December, 1897.—For the month of December, 1897, we had 915 patients under our treatment. We collected \$624 from pay-patients. On motion of Manager Hale, all the inmates and employés were supplied with a turkey dinner. We completed our new set of by-laws, and inaugurated some sanitary plumbing improvements. We also put in a large tract of rye grass. Increased the number of milch cows, and took about \$600 off the farm in produce. In December, Messrs. White, Upham, and Hale visited the hospital. Dr. Curnow visited the hospital on Christmas eve, and attended the entertainment of the patients and the Christmas tree. Mr. Hale and Mr. Gould visited the hospital.

January, 1898.—The number of patients on hand was 914. The amount of money collected from pay-patients was \$785. Ornamental shade trees were planted and steps were taken to improve the back yard with bitumen. Automatic sprinklers were put in, at the cost of \$4,000. A committee was appointed to purchase cows. The value of the products from the garden and dairy was \$466. The hospital was visited on the 12th by all the Board. On the 29th it was visited by Managers Hale, Gould, and Curnow.

February, 1898.—Patients on hand, 916. Produce from the garden and dairy amounted to \$526. Steps were taken to purchase additional

milch cows. A motion was introduced by Manager Gould to purchase bureaus (chiffoniers) for the female attendant rooms. On motion of Manager Gould the Superintendent was instructed to make a report of the attendants' rooms. On a motion of Mr. White the Superintendent was instructed to take steps to kill the hogs and cure the hams and bacon; also the Secretary was instructed to notify the Commission in Lunacy that the Board desired an examination for the attendants and dairyman. Mr. White introduced a resolution allowing the doctors to have their horses kept, at \$10 per month. It was lost. Second-carpenter Berry was given a hearing at his request. Mr. Berry was suspended, and Dr. Stocking, who was acting Medical Superintendent, was sustained. On February 9th all were present. Dr. Curnow was at the hospital on the 20th. The Attorney-General was asked for an opinion as to who was qualified as examiners, and after the examination, who are considered eligible for positions.

March, 1898.—There was a special meeting on the 2d of March to hear charges preferred against Mr. Young, but as only two charges out of the ten were sustained, on motion the Board decided to retain Mr. Young. At the regular meeting there were in the hospital 913 patients. The value of products from the farm and garden amounted to \$416 75. The boilers were insured in the Hartford Company for \$12,000, including quarterly inspections; the premium was \$180. On motion of Mr. Gould, the Superintendent was instructed to purchase games and amusements for the patients. The construction committee recommended the building of two cottages for convalescents. Several acres were put out in blackberries and raspberries. Umbrella trees were planted. The regular meeting was on March 9th, and all members were present. Dr. Curnow visited the hospital on March 27th, Mr. White on March 8th and Dr. Curnow, Messrs. Hale and Gould on March 20th.

April, 1898.—During the month there were 916 patients in the hospital. There was from the pay-patients collected \$885. Several communications were received from the Commission in Lunacy. The Board received notice from the Senate Committee that they would visit the hospital on March 10th. The committee came. There were 1,650 feet of fire hose purchased. There was a discussion in regard to collecting money from the pay-patients due the hospital, but not collected. The Board was asked to nominate a man to act as attorney in such cases. The chairman of the construction committee reported that he had consulted an architect in regard to the proposed cottages. There were purchased games—baseball and lawn tennis. The physicians were allowed to keep their horses in the stable for \$10 per month. At the regular monthly meeting all members were present. The Board went through every ward and tested the fire-alarm. Mr. White visited on the 12th, Mr. Gould on the 23d.

May, 1898.—On May 10th a special meeting was held at the San José office. John F. Carrere was present and addressed the Board in regard to collecting money due to the State from deceased patients. On regular meeting being held, there was reported to be 912 patients in the hospital. The value of the garden and farm products amounted to \$728. The money collected from the pay-patients amounted to \$472 50. E. Myron Wolff was appointed by the chairman as guardian of the estates owing the hospital money. The plans and specifications for the hospital cottages were submitted. The grounds for the cottages were located. The grounds were laid out for the outdoor amusements, as baseball, tennis, and croquet. On motion of Mr. Gould, pictures were bought for the wards, carpets were ordered for the female wards, and long strips of carpet for the entire length of wards were ordered. The attendants' rooms were carpeted. On May 25th a special meeting was held and bids were opened for the contracts for the erection of cottages, which in the opinion of the Board were too high. On motion, the Board resolved to reject all bids and readvertise with the exception of brick. On motion of Mr. Gould, the gardener was instructed to place potted plants and flowers in the different wards.

June, 1898.—On June 14th a special meeting was held to open bids for the half-yearly supplies. The contracts were allowed to the lowest bidders. The regular meeting was held, and there were 922 patients reported to be in the hospital. The products of the farm and garden amounted to \$1,000. Additional milch cows were bought. The money collected from pay-patients amounted to \$625. On motion of Mr. Hale, a resolution was made that all employes leaving for the United States Army, their places would be held for them. On motion of Dr. Curnow, the Superintendent was instructed to take steps to see about fitting up an operating-room. On motion of Mr. Hale, it was resolved to extend the present organization of the Board another two years. On motion of Mr. White, the Medical Superintendent was instructed to prepare 200 copies of the by-laws. Also, an order was passed excluding all employes from the rooms of the doctor and secretary, unless on business. Managers Hale, White, and Curnow went to Sacramento to submit the plans of the cottages to the Commission in Lunacy.

July, 1898.—A regular meeting was held, and the bids were opened for the cottages. The contract was let to Frank Davis for \$15,500, exclusive of brick. There were 926 patients reported to be on hand. One-half mile of fence was made. The money collected from the farm and garden amounted to \$1,863. From pay-patients there was collected \$885. On July 26th a special meeting was held. There was an investigation by His Excellency Governor Budd, and the State Commission in Lunacy. The character and standing of some of the employes were investigated. On July 17th the hospital was visited by Messrs. Curnow,

Gould, and Hale. On July 24th, by Messrs. Curnow, Gould, and Hale. On July 26th a special meeting was held, and all were present. On July 27th a special meeting was held and all were present, and met with the Governor and Commission in Lunacy.

August, 1898.—The regular meeting was held, and the report showed that there were 932 patients in the hospital. From pay-patients there was received \$435. The products from the farm and garden amounted to \$650.

In making our biennial report, covering the two fiscal years from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1898, we have to say; first, that we have endeavored to maintain the high standing of Agnews State Hospital, in the best manner possible, consistent with economy, and always with a view to make the money go as far as we could. This rule we have applied to the improvements made by us, as well as in the daily routine of the hospital; that is, in regard to food, drink, medical treatment, hygienic and sanitary surroundings, etc. This rule we have especially applied to the contingent fund, without which it is difficult for us to see how we could administer the affairs of the hospital in a business-like way, nor do we think that the taking of this fund out of the hands of the Managers could result in anything else than seriously hampering the good order and intelligent management of the institution. For example, during the last two fiscal years we have made use of that fund for the following beneficiary purposes: We have purchased 57 acres of fine No. 1 land and improved the same, at a cost of \$8,500. We have put in a new set of water pipes, at a cost of about \$3,000, and have also put in a "Grinnell automatic fire-extinguisher," at a cost of \$4,000, and bought a chemical engine at a cost of \$400. We have also expended \$2,500 for new furniture in the institution, and paid all expenses of administration. We are erecting two cottages for the care and treatment of convalescent and pay-patients, the cost of which, furnished, etc., will mount to over \$20,000.

All these, and a great many other things, have been done for the care and treatment of the inmates, or well-being and comfort of the same, and all paid for out of the contingent fund. In erecting the cottages above referred to, it must be remembered that the outlay is only temporary, as we expect, by charging a fair price to pay-patients, to get that sum back again in time.

Two years ago we urged an appropriation of \$20,000 for the sinking of a gas well, and after deliberating on the matter since then, we see no reason to change our opinion. The utility and economy of this measure would be plain to anybody who would go over the bills and contemplate the enormous amount of money paid out for fuel every year.

Our Superintendent and Medical Staff, as well as the officers and

employés in the institution, have each and every one done the best that he or she could. The report of various officers of the institution will accompany this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend, first, unless there is an absolute necessity, that the requisitions, reports, etc., of the hospital be simplified if possible, as under the present system our typewriting is enormous, as we have monthly reports, quarterly reports, semi-annual reports, and annual reports, which, in the very nature of the case, are simply repetitions, and make an immense amount of work for the Secretary, as well as for the Commission.

FINANCIAL.

Following the usual custom of figuring the cost per capita per day per patient, we have come to the conclusion that, having built two extra cottages for convalescents, we expect a large increase of pay-patients the first year, and more also for the second year. Our estimate, then, is as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, is estimated to be 1,100 patients, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, 1,200 patients. Daily amount per capita per day per patient, 38 cents.

We shall need, the first year, \$152,570, and for the second year, \$166,440, or a total of \$319,010 for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1900.

In basing our estimate on 38 cents per capita per day, we have only made due allowance for the ordinary fluctuation of market commodities, as well as calculating for a larger payroll, which, according to our estimate, should be at least \$6,000 per month.

J. R. CURNOW,
Chairman,
EDWARD WHITE,
F. H. GOULD,
ISAAC UPHAM,
O. A. HALE,
Board of Managers.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, Agnews State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the statutory provisions, I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the operations, management, and condition of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1898.

For the past year the per capita cost of maintaining the patients has been 36.3 cents, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the per capita cost of maintaining the patients has been 37.6 cents.

The following table shows the movement of the population the last fiscal year:

	Males	Females	Total
Patients remaining July 1, 1897	531	369	900
Patients admitted during year ending June 30, 1898	116	92	208
Returned escapes	1	0	1
Total number under treatment during year	648	461	1,109
Daily average population			914
Discharged during year as recovered	29	22	51
Discharged as not recovered (improved)	28	16	42
Discharged as not insane	0	0	0
Died	42	37	79
Number discharged during year	59	39	98
Number remaining July 1, 1898	541	385	926

DISCHARGES.

The table shows 51 patients were discharged as recovered, and friends have reported that nearly all of them have obtained employment. The larger percentage of patients who were cured were brought to the hospital for treatment soon after the symptoms of insanity developed; 84 came within one month, 51 within six months, and 20 within a year. Thirty-four came over a year after symptoms developed, and 19 are not given. This makes the total of 208. These figures emphasize the importance of early treatment.

NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT.

The largest number of patients under treatment at one time was 926, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 926. The hospital has at all times been full, and considerable embarrassment has been experienced in making proper classifications. This has been

especially so in the care of acute cases, showing us the necessity of the cottage plan, with additional number of single rooms. The necessity of better accommodations for curable cases is the great desideratum of the modern hospitals for the insane.

PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

The result of the hospital year, from a medical point of view, has been exceedingly satisfactory. The tables show that the percentage of recoveries when computed on the number of admissions, was lower than last year. The death rate was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the average daily population.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

During the year the employment of patients with suitable occupation has been a feature of the hospital management. The result has been not only the accomplishment of a great deal of work, but also an inestimable benefit to the patients themselves in consequence of the exercise obtained while more or less active at work. To show the kinds of employment in the various departments during the twelve months ending June 30, 1898, the following table is submitted:

Departments.	Males	Females	Total
Bakery	8	0	8
Barber	3	0	3
Engine room	4	0	4
Carpenter	2	0	2
Dining-rooms	50	40	90
Dormitories	36	30	66
Fancy work	0	25	25
Kitchen	10	0	10
Farm	35	0	35
Garden (vegetable)	5	0	5
Blacksmith	1	0	1
Grounds and florist	15	0	15
Hall work	20	20	40
Laundry	20	45	65
Office and halls	10	12	22
Painter	2	0	2
Sewing-room	0	50	50
Storeroom	2	0	2
Shoemaker	1	0	1
Stables	5	0	5
Upholsterer	3	0	3
Totals	232	222	454

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

With a view of raising the standard of the care of the patients and making a more efficient attendant, I introduced a course of lectures, consisting of the best and most modern methods for the care and treatment of the insane. These lectures embraced anatomy, physiology, hygiene, diet, administration of medicine, the use of restraint when

necessary, bandaging, use of catheter, hypodermic syringe, artificial feeding, and the sanitary condition of the wards. I found the instruction received from those lectures was of great assistance, not only to the old attendants, but also to those recently appointed. It has made them more thorough and proficient in their work, and the patients have received much better care and attention.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The general treatment of the insane in the hospital during the past year has not differed materially from the methods of those who governed for several years past. Under the provisions of the new law a patient receives better care, as rooms are provided in each county hospital and not in the jail as formerly. A special attendant is in attendance until sent to one of the State hospitals for the insane. On arriving at the hospital, treatment begins immediately. The attendant is instructed to gain the patient's confidence, and on no account to deceive him. He is instructed to use force only when absolutely necessary, and to assure the patient that his stay in the hospital will benefit him, and that he will be returned to his home and friends as soon as he is well.

On arriving at the hospital he is carefully examined by one of the physicians, and the immediate indications for treatment are properly met. He is assigned to the ward best adapted for his care, bathed, and evidences of injuries, deformities, or scars are noted. Suitable food is ordered, and should the patient be feeble he is at once put to bed. The attendant or nurse in charge is instructed to attend to his special wants, and to allay any apprehension of fear that might agitate him, and to keep a close watch in case of homicidal or suicidal tendencies.

The following day the physician in charge of the ward makes a thorough physical examination of the patient, keeping a clinical record from day to day, and if any acute condition exists requiring medicines, special bath, or electro-therapeutics it is immediately ordered. Should the patient be violent or excited, mild remedies, as a bowl of hot milk or a warm bath, are preferred to stronger hypnotics. The diet is regarded as of the highest importance. After the exciting stage has subsided, exercise and fresh air are of the greatest importance in the general régime of treatment, and to try to occupy the mind by some light work or employment, either on the farm, dairy, grounds, or in the kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, or laundry department.

Sometimes, if a patient is very excitable or violent, it is necessary to use the protective sheet. I am not an advocate of restraint, according to the old methods. I consider it brutal and not to the best interests of the patient's recovery. Amusements are highly valued as remedial measures for the mind. As soon as a patient has regained sufficient nervous stability to enable him to exercise a fair degree of self-control,

they are granted the liberty of the grounds. This parole not only benefits the patients to whom it is granted, but stimulates others to make the effort to obtain similar privileges.

Such is the general outline, in brief, for the treatment of the insane. Experience has taught us that individualism treatment, as far as practicable, and the greatest degree of personal liberty consistent with safety, are the greatest principles which underlie a successful hospital administration.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have had a number of interesting dramatic and literary entertainments, several of them being furnished by the employés of the hospital, and several by ladies and gentlemen from San José and Santa Clara. There has been a weekly dance for the patients during the year, and they are always well attended. The orchestra supplying the music is composed of employés and patients of the hospital, under the management of Harry E. McCabe, who is the leader of the band, which furnishes admirable music.

We have games of different kinds in the wards, as cards, backgammon, authors, chess, checkers, lotto, lousia, pilgrim's progress, angling, and many others, which seem to amuse the patients. We also have outdoor games, and recently a very fine lawn-tennis court has been completed. Besides this, we have croquet, baseball, and bicycle riding. We are about to construct a hand-ball court, which will be fine exercise for the patients. On Christmas eve a Christmas tree was arranged for the patients, and each patient received for a present candy, popcorn, apples, oranges, and assorted nuts; besides, valuable presents in the way of clothing and toilet articles, which were sent by friends or relatives.

FARM.

There has been built since July 1, 1897, about two miles of fencing, and a flume a quarter of a mile in length has been made for irrigating purposes. Roads and avenues have been graveled, and irrigating ditches constructed and drain ditches dug, which not only add to the drainage of the farm, but which make the land more productive. All fences and outbuildings have been whitewashed. Several acres have been sowed to Italian rye grass, which has done nicely; twenty acres planted in sugar beets, fifteen acres in potatoes. We have also set out three hundred apple trees, and seventy-five prune trees, and have put out three acres of blackberries and three acres of raspberries. Sixty tons of hay was harvested.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There are twenty acres devoted to the cultivation of vegetables, and we have been able this year, for the first time, to raise an abundance of all varieties for the patients, as well as for the officers and employés.

FRUIT.

We supplied the hospital with abundance of pears and apples, besides canning one thousand and thirty-two gallons of Bartlett pears. We soon will have canned about the same amount of tomatoes. In canning them, we use five-gallon tin cans. I find that quantity to be about the amount required for each ward per day.

DAIRY.

The dairy barn has been thoroughly renovated, and the walls and stalls whitened and kept clean. During the month of July, 1897, the herd of cows and young cattle, numbering sixty-five head of cows and thirty-five head of young cattle, were inspected by Santa Clara County Health Officer Dr. Spencer, and there were found to be seven head of cows and one calf inoculated with tuberculosis. In every case the cows were ordered killed, and an autopsy held, which showed a tubercular deposit. We purchased twenty head of cows to make up the deficiency and to increase the output of milk. The cows purchased were all tested and found healthy and sound, therefore, we consider we have a healthy herd of cows, free from any tubercular taint.

The barn is kept clean and washed with antiseptics, and in this manner we expect to prevent contagious disease. I consider that we have as good a dairy as any hospital in the State. It is of vital importance to patients to have pure milk and plenty of it. The daily amount of milk received will average 135 gallons. The yearly amount is about 48,960 gallons.

POULTRY.

We have been quite successful in raising chickens this year. We have increased the number from 200 to 1,100. We hatched about 300 of these with the incubator. We received on an average for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 130 dozen eggs per month. I have selected many different breeds and some thoroughbreds. The care of the poultry is left entirely in the hands of a patient, who has been very successful.

GROUNDS AND CONSERVATORY.

The grounds have been beautified by the setting out of choice shrubbery, ornamental trees, and various kinds of plants. Three hundred umbrella trees were planted around the front and one side of the farm. They are doing nicely, and will soon make a nice shade.

The yard adjunct to the conservatory has been enlarged more than one half, and a fine lath house built for the propagation of plants, etc. About one acre is planted in a choice variety of roses selected by our head gardener, Mr. W. Hamm. In the greenhouse we have plants not to be excelled in the State.

UPHOLSTERING.

This appointment was made November 20, 1897. The following is the summary of the work completed by him, assisted by a patient:

Moss-hair beds made over.....	460
Floss-hair beds made over.....	231
New hair mattresses.....	30
New hair pillows.....	65
Pillows renovated.....	313
New window shades.....	100
Window shades repaired.....	48
Spring beds repaired.....	100
Lounges repaired.....	2

The upholsterer sews all new ticks and repairs the old ones. The moss and hair are washed thoroughly in an antiseptic solution, and picked by hand to avoid breaking and tearing.

BAKERY.

The department of bakery has been thoroughly overhauled. The walls have been kalsomined, and new trays have been made for the bread. The amount of baking done in this department will average each month as follows:

Number of loaves of bread.....	17,500
Number of pies.....	180
Cake.....	500 lbs.
Gingerbread.....	1,150 lbs.
Biscuit.....	235 lbs.
Coffee cake.....	140 lbs.

CARPENTER.

The carpenter, besides making the necessary repairs, has made three dozen tables, built a lath house for the florist, built two large pens and corrals for the hogs, and built a lawn-tennis court. He also put together one quarter of a mile of flume for irrigating, and prepared the foundations for the two cottages which are under construction for convalescent patients, and has made all the coffins used for the hospital.

LIGHT.

We have placed 160 Welsbach burners in the hospital, and find they are giving much better and more satisfactory light. According to the engineer's report, we have saved by the use of these burners at least one third of the amount of gas formerly consumed.

WARD FURNITURE.

There have been purchased for the wards 380 chairs, 566 yards of carpet, 22 chiffoniers and bureaus, also rugs, curtains, flowerstands and tables. The flowerstands and tables were made here. The wards are now in much better condition, as this furniture was badly needed for the comfort of the patients and for the appearance of the wards.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year a great many improvements have been made. In the administration building the rooms and halls, and also the amusement hall walls, have been tinted and the woodwork painted.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Some improvements have been made in the engineer's department. A new iron tank, twenty-four inches by fourteen feet, to receive condensed water for boilers, was purchased at a cost of \$100; also, four Meyers' automatic boiler-cleaners, at a cost of \$500. There is an excess of magnesia in the water coming from the artesian wells, and it was found necessary to provide cleaners in order to preserve the pipes.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

In the laundry department we have enlarged the yard for drying clothes to about twice its former size, and put up new lines, etc. We also laid a car track, on which cars run, to carry the clothes to and from the laundry building, instead of dragging baskets through the yard. A new mangle of an improved pattern was purchased, at a cost of \$380, and is doing good work. The amount of washing done will average 38,000 pieces per month.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A new water main of six-inch iron pipe was purchased and put down. The old one, which was destroyed by the action of the alkali, was of thin iron and burst at the first trial, therefore we had not the proper protection against fire. The cost of the pipe and laying the same amounted to \$2,800. We also purchased the automatic sprinklers for the attics, which are an excellent protection against fire. The cost was \$4,000. Another additional protection against fire was the purchase of a Racine chemical engine, for ward use. It is so built that it can pass through any ordinary sized door; it is light, and can be handled by one person. The cost was \$400. In addition to the above protection, we have the rooms of each ward supplied with hand fire-extinguishers, or buckets filled with chemical solution.

In testing the old hose on the reels in the wards and halls, we found the rubber was decayed and the hose leaky and unreliable, and in case of fire would be useless. Sixteen hundred and fifty feet of new hose was immediately purchased and placed on the reels.

I have organized a regular fire company, and we have fire practice every Monday at 1 P. M. In these drills the company goes through the regular maneuvers of fighting a fire.

I can safely say that we are as thoroughly equipped for fighting fires as any State hospital in California.

MAINTENANCE.

For maintenance and repairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, based upon the estimate to be 1,100 patients, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, 1,200 patients. The amount asked per capita per day is 38 cents.

We will require for the first fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899, \$152,570, and for the second year, ending June 30, 1900, \$166,440, or a total amount of \$319,010 for the two fiscal years. This estimate is based upon the supposition that the contingent fund remains the same as it is now. Should this fund, however, be transferred to the support fund, we would then require 40 cents for each patient per day, figuring on the same number of patients:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I will submit to you, gentlemen, for your consideration, the importance of appropriations needed and required for the best interests and economy of the Agnews State Hospital:

For the sinking of a gas well.....	\$20,000
For a storage battery system for lighting the wards and administration building with electricity.....	5,000
For new plumbing (sanitary) for the entire buildings, and for new porcelain bathtubs.....	5,000
For modern methods of heating the wards.....	10,000
For furnishings and furniture for the wards and new cottages, also ornamental trees, shrubbery and plants for gardens around the new cottages.....	5,000
For conducting religious services, and amusements for the patients..	1,000
Total appropriations asked.....	\$46,000

Gas Well.—In asking for the \$20,000 for sinking a gas well, the first consideration is the economy to the taxpayer. It is a well-established fact that 2 cents per capita for each patient per day can be saved by the use of natural gas. At Stockton State Hospital this has been proven beyond a doubt. Experts report favorably on this location for a gas well. Natural gas can be utilized for cooking, light, heating the wards, attendants' rooms, and the administration building. It is a permanent improvement.

Storage Battery System.—The \$5,000 asked for a storage battery system I consider equally as important for economy. We will be able to store the electricity during the day with our present motor power without additional cost.

Plumbing the Hospital.—The plumbing within the hospital is old, the pipes are within the walls, and it is not sanitary. It is impossible to repair them without much damage to the walls; \$5,000 will be a sufficient amount to put in sanitary plumbing.

Heating and Ventilation.—The present system of heating the wards is very expensive, and not satisfactory. We should have an improved method, consisting of hot-air pipes, with a system of fans. This system would not only heat the wards to the proper temperature during the cold weather, but can be used during the summer months for cooling and purifying the atmosphere of the wards by eliminating the vitiated atmosphere. The amount required for perfecting this system is \$10,000.

New Furniture and Garden Shrubbery.—The wards and the new cottages necessitate the purchase of furniture and furnishings.

The grounds should also be beautified with walks, ornamental shade trees, etc. I estimate \$5,000 will be sufficient, if economy is used, in selecting what is absolutely needed.

Religious Services and Amusements.—Religious services and amusements are essential and beneficial to the patients, both mentally and physically. I think the small amount of \$1,000 appropriated as a special fund for their benefit will be highly appreciated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to express our thanks to Rev. H. B. Heacock, Rev. J. R. Prior, Rev. T. B. Hopkins, Rev. Wm. Augwin, Rev. J. R. Compton, Rev. T. H. Lawson, Rev. W. T. Mayne, Rev. H. J. Bland, Rev. C. P. Jones, Rev. H. H. Slavens, Father Raggio, and others for the religious services and interest manifested in the spiritual well-being of the patients. Their instructions have had a good influence with the patients, and are highly appreciated by them.

We are under many obligations to the publishers of newspapers, who by their contributions have added greatly to the pleasure of the patients. Many of our inmates have enjoyed the daily papers, monthly magazines, and also books from the library. The following publications have been gratuitously sent to the hospital for the pleasure of the patients: San José Mercury, Staats Zeitung, Daily Herald, Gilroy Gazette, Oakland Daily Tribune, San Francisco Daily Bulletin, Deutsch Zeitung, Visalia Delta, Weekly Petaluma Argus, Vallejo Chronicle, Watsonville Transcript, Napa Register, Lake County Avalanche, Breeder and Sportsman, Los Angeles Evening Express, San Francisco Evening Post, Los Angeles Daily Times, San José Evening News. We have also had many magazines contributed.

In conclusion, I will say I have submitted the tabulated report of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. I was not familiar with the improvements made before May 1, 1897, as my predecessor, Dr. F. W. Hatch, was Superintendent during that year.

I desire to express my thanks to the Assistant Physicians, and to the officers for the faithful performance of the duties assigned them, to the attendants and other employés for the excellent service they have rendered.

I wish to thank the Commission in Lunacy for their courtesies and approvals of the important needs and repairs of the hospital, also for their assistance in securing the erection of two cottages for convalescent patients.

I am under many obligations to the Board of Managers for the courtesies extended to me, and for the confidence they have exhibited, and for the counsel and encouragement they have generously given me.

With faith that the new fiscal year, upon which we have just entered, will be fruitful in good work, I close this report.

Respectfully submitted.

F. M. SPONOGLE,
Medical Superintendent.

September 20, 1898.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1896-97.

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

Showing the Number of Patients in the Hospital June 30, 1896, Number Admitted, Number under Care and Treatment, Number Discharged, Died, and Eloped During the Year, and the Number Remaining in the Hospital June 30, 1897.

From June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1896	567	366	933
Number admitted during the year	85	78	163
Returned escapes	0	0	0
Whole number under care and treatment	652	444	1,096
Number discharged recovered	37	19	56
Number discharged improved	16	15	31
Number discharged unimproved	33	14	47
Number died	33	27	60
Number eloped	2	0	2
Number discharged, died, and eloped	121	75	196
Number remaining June 30, 1897	531	369	900

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from which 163 Patients Were Admitted from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda	4	7	11
Los Angeles	0	1	1
Monterey	7	4	11
Nevada	1	1	2
San Benito	1	4	5
Santa Clara	22	16	38
Santa Cruz	7	6	13
San Francisco	37	34	71
San Luis Obispo	2	1	3
San Mateo	4	4	8
Totals	85	78	163

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 163 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total	Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
Alabama	0	1	1	Australia	0	1	1
California	15	10	25	Austria	1	0	1
Iowa	0	1	1	Azores	1	0	1
Kansas	1	0	1	Canada	4	1	5
Louisiana	1	0	1	Denmark	1	1	2
Maine	0	2	2	England	2	2	4
Massachusetts	2	2	4	France	3	1	4
Michigan	2	3	5	Germany	12	6	18
Missouri	2	4	6	Greece	1	0	1
Montana	1	0	1	Hungary	1	0	1
New York	3	6	9	Ireland	9	13	22
North Carolina	0	1	1	Italy	1	2	3
Ohio	1	3	4	Mexico	1	0	1
Oregon	1	1	2	New South Wales	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	Portugal	1	1	2
Texas	0	1	1	Roumania	0	1	1
United States	8	4	12	Russia	0	1	1
Washington, D. C.	0	1	1	Scotland	1	4	5
				Spain	0	1	1
				Sweden	2	0	2
				Vancouver	1	0	1
				West Indies	0	1	1
Totals	38	40	78	Totals	43	36	79
				Unknown	4	2	6

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Recapitulation.

	Males	Females ..	Total
United States	38	40	78
Foreign countries	43	36	79
Unknown	4	2	6
Grand totals	85	78	163

TABLE No. 3.

Age of 163 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Ages.	Males	Females ..	Total
Between 10 and 20 years	1	3	4
Between 20 and 30 years	18	14	32
Between 30 and 40 years	24	20	44
Between 40 and 50 years	19	22	41
Between 50 and 60 years	7	9	16
Between 60 and 70 years	7	5	12
Between 70 and 80 years	3	3	6
Between 80 and 90 years	2	0	2
Unknown	4	2	6
Totals	85	78	163

TABLE No. 4.

Civil Condition of 163 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females ..	Total
Divorced	0	1	1
Married	25	42	67
Single	52	17	69
Unknown	6	2	8
Widowers	2		2
Widows		16	16
Totals	85	78	163

TABLE No. 5.

Supposed Causes of Insanity of 163 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total
Abuses in venery	1	0	1	Ill health	0	2	2
Alcoholism	5	1	6	Masturbation	11	0	11
Business reverses and excessive use of tobacco	1	0	1	Menopause	0	9	9
Depression (husband out of work)	0	1	1	Menstrual derangement	0	1	1
Dissipation and head injury	0	1	1	Morphine habit	0	1	1
Epilepsy	1	3	4	Miscarriage	0	1	1
Exposure	1	0	1	Nervous shock and childbirth	0	2	2
Facial erysipelas	0	1	1	Nymphomania	0	1	1
Family trouble	0	1	1	Old age	2	0	2
Financial reverses	3	4	7	Overwork, worry, and change of life	0	1	1
Financial reverses and change of life	0	1	1	Religion	0	2	2
Fright	0	2	2	Softening of the brain	1	0	1
Grief	0	3	3	Sunstroke	2	1	3
Head injury	4	0	4	Syphilis	1	0	1
Hereditary	2	3	5	Tuberculosis and relin	1	0	1
Influenza and cigarette smoking	1	0	1	Unknown	46	34	80
Intemperance and confinement in jail	1	0	1	Unrequited love	0	1	1
				Whisky and morphine habit	1	1	2
				Totals	85	78	163

TABLE No. 6.

Classification of Insanity, as Given in Commitments, of 163 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Classification.	Males	Females	Total	Classification.	Males	Females	Total
Dementia	9	0	9	Mania epileptic	1	0	1
Dementia chronic	0	1	1	Mania recurrent	3	7	10
Dementia primary	0	3	3	Mania religious	1	2	3
Dementia secondary	1	1	2	Melancholia	7	9	16
Dementia senile	3	0	3	Melancholia acuta	5	1	6
General paresis	1	0	1	Melancholia chronic	0	2	2
Imbecility	1	0	1	Megomania	1	2	3
Insanity, confusional	1	0	1	Not given	35	33	68
Mania	1	0	1	Paranoia	1	0	1
Mania acute	14	0	14				
Mania chronic	0	4	4	Totals	85	78	163
Mania delusional	0	1	1				

TABLE No. 7.

Occupation of 163 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Occupation.	Males	Females	Total	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total
Barkeeper	1	0	1	Machine agent	1	0	1
Blacksmith	2	0	2	Merchant	2	0	2
Bookkeeper	0	1	1	Moulder	1	0	1
Broker	1	0	1	Music teacher	0	1	1
Butcher	2	0	2	Sailor	2	0	2
Carman	1	0	1	School teacher	0	2	2
Carpenter	3	0	3	Sea captain	1	0	1
Cigarmaker	2	0	2	Seamstress	0	1	1
Clerk	5	0	5	Servant	0	3	3
Cook	1	0	1	Ship carpenter	1	0	1
Domestic	0	7	7	Shoemaker	1	0	1
Dressmaker	0	2	2	Student	1	0	1
Farmer	5	0	5	Tailor	1	0	1
Fireman	1	0	1	Tanner	1	0	1
Fruit-canner	1	0	1	Teamster	1	0	1
Gardener	1	0	1	Telegraph operator	1	0	1
Harnessmaker	1	0	1	Unknown	10	25	35
Housekeeper	0	4	4	Upholsterer	0	1	1
Housewife	0	30	30	Varnisher	1	0	1
Laborer	30	0	30	Waiter	2	0	2
Laundress	0	1	1				
Lawyer	1	0	1	Totals	85	78	163

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 60 Patients from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

Cause of Death.	Males	Females	Total
Acute pneumonia	1	0	1
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Cerebral effusion	0	2	2
Cerebral effusion (tubercular)	0	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	0	1	1
Chronic melancholia, inanition, and diarrhoea	1	0	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	0	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Epileptic status	1	0	1
Exhaustion (acute mania)	2	1	3
Exhaustion (acute melancholia)	1	1	2
Exhaustion (chronic dementia)	0	1	1
Exhaustion (chronic diarrhoea)	0	1	1
Exhaustion (chronic mania)	0	1	1
Exhaustion (epilepsy)	1	0	1
Exhaustion (phthisis pulmonalis)	0	1	1
Exhaustion (senile)	3	1	4
General paresis	6	1	7
General paresis and apoplexy	1	0	1
Inanition and acute mania	1	0	1
Inanition and injury to spine	1	0	1
Inanition and paralysis	0	1	1
La grippe	1	0	1
Melancholia agitans	0	1	1
Organic disease of brain	0	2	2
Organic disease of brain and cerebral effusion	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	7	7	14
Suicide by carbolic acid while at home	0	1	1
Tubercular peritonitis	1	0	1
Totals	33	27	60

TABLE No. 9.

Articles Made in the Sewing-Room from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	492	Nightgowns	234
Bandages	181	Pillow covers	1,244
Basques	93	Pillowshams	100
Bedspreads	32	Pillowticks	71
Blankets, canvas	20	Property bags	50
Camisoles	40	Shrouds	42
Chemises	6	Sheets	801
Coffinpillows	63	Skirts, under	302
Coats	18	Sunbonnets	76
Drawers	75	Suspenders	211
Dresses	299	Tablecloths	12
Dress skirts	73	Table napkins	24
Mattresses	90	Towels	1,579
Mattress-ticks	70	Window curtains	269
Napkins	227		

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 10.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$5,585 60	Furniture and crockery	\$271 18
Meat	9,844 31	Hardware and tinware	273 39
Sugar	2,262 18	Spoons and cutlery	57 50
Tea	553 54	Grain and feed	925 65
Coffee	1,748 18	Brooms and brushes	256 17
Syrup	214 74	Books and stationery	31 10
Potatoes	1,331 18	Gas	1,220 70
Butter	3,809 58	Fuel	9,259 91
Salt	79 66	Paints, oils, and glass	658 67
Fish	791 12	Repairs	673 60
Eggs	1,224 37	Freight and express	237 13
Beans	139 95	Telegraphing and telephoning	56 55
Rice and cracked wheat	564 10	Expense of administration	2,284 25
Corn and oat meal	419 35	Payroll	61,784 45
Vinegar	28 75	Miscellaneous	1,146 29
Dried fruit	605 29	Lumber	281 95
Baking powder	245 17	Carpenter's tools and supplies	120 57
Extracts and spices	181 50	Farm tools and supplies	541 45
Hams and bacon	601 15	Garden tools and supplies	99 20
Macaroni and vermicelli	107 96	Engine-room tools and suppl's	636 14
Small groceries	939 88	Laundry supplies	265 61
Canned goods	278 72	Hops and malt	74 28
Salt fish	179 75	Shoemaker's supplies	87 05
Salt pork	133 46	Horseshoeing	154 20
Soda crackers	108 94	Lime and cement	3 25
Soap	699 97	Rubber sheets	17 28
Drugs	1,318 98	Iron beds	6 00
Liquors	158 25	Hay and straw	30 00
Tobacco	775 69	Advertising	125 00
Dry goods	1,511 45	Floss	156 15
Clothing	2,122 44	Gas retorts	317 76
Shoes	742 08	Water main	2,461 49
Blankets	161 43		
Bedding	150 75	Total	\$124,133 37

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-rooms.....	\$28,966 48	Drug store.....	\$1,487 80
Wards.....	5,535 87	Sewing-room.....	1,330 84
Bakery.....	5,865 13	Administration building.....	257 55
Laundry.....	312 23	Offices.....	16 13
Engine-room.....	8,916 87	Payroll.....	61,784 45
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable.....	4,248 00	Gas.....	1,220 70
Expense of administration.....	2,284 25		
Repairs.....	991 36	Total.....	\$124,133 37
Miscellaneous.....	2,915 71		

TABLE No. 12.

Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

For What Purpose.	Amount.
Maintenance.....	\$124,133 37

TABLE No. 13.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Month.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1896—July.....	937	\$319 86	\$0 34.1	\$10 58
August.....	926	322 25	34.8	10 78
September.....	893	325 10	36.4	10 92
October.....	894	334 33	57.3	11 59
November.....	899	360 80	40.1	12 04
December.....	904	337 52	37.3	11 57
1897—January.....	910	322 10	35.3	10 97
February.....	905	351 86	38.8	10 88
March.....	895	327 14	36.5	11 33
April.....	889	341 20	37.9	11 51
May.....	897	332 04	37.0	11 47
June.....	899	410 49	45.6	13 69
Yearly average.....	904	\$340 39	\$0 37.6	\$11 44

TABLE No. 14.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy, with the Estimated Values, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans (string)	4,930 lbs.	\$135 57
Beets (table)	7,557 lbs.	50 38
Cabbage	34,180 lbs.	299 04
Carrots	21,867 lbs.	189 58
Cauliflower	1,862 lbs.	23 27
Celery	5,449 lbs.	108 98
Corn (green)	924 doz.	110 88
Cucumbers	1,011 doz.	76 82
Lettuce	3,707 lbs.	46 34
Melons (musk)	62	3 10
Onions	21,561 lbs.	269 51
Parsley	402 lbs.	...
Parsnips	5,877 lbs.	44 07
Peas	621 lbs.	15 52
Peppers (green)	152 lbs.	3 80
Radishes	303 lbs.	6 06
Spinach	987 lbs.	9 87
Squash	2,824 lbs.	35 30
Tomatoes	11,941 lbs.	143 30
Turnips	12,180 lbs.	91 42
Milk	29,477 gals.	2,247 70
Eggs	745 doz.	125 43
Chickens	147	58 80
Beef	1,588 lbs.	66 70
Veal	978 lbs.	63 27
Pork	8,967 lbs.	448 35
Pears	19,275 lbs.	189 62
Wheat hay	120 tons.	960 00
Total estimated value .....	.....	\$6,522 68

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of Supplies Purchased and Distributed, and the Balances on Hand at the Beginning and End of the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Amount on hand July 1, 1896	\$4,590 35	
Amount purchased during fiscal year	123,740 94	
Amount disbursed during fiscal year .....	.....	\$124,133 37
Amount on hand June 30, 1897 .....	.....	4,197 92
Total	\$128,331 29	\$128,331 29

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Amount of Live Stock on Hand June 30, 1897.

Stock.	No.
Driving horses	3
Work horses	11
Colts	2
Cows	62
Yearlings and two-year-olds	19
Bulls	2
Hogs	354
Poultry	300

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1897-98.

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

Showing the Number of Patients in the Hospital June 30, 1897, Number Admitted, Number under Care and Treatment, Number Discharged, Died, and Eloped During the Year, and the Number Remaining in the Hospital June 30, 1898.

From June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1897.....	531	369	900
Number admitted during the year.....	116	92	208
Returned escapes.....	1	0	1
Whole number under care and treatment.....	648	461	1109
Number discharged recovered.....	29	22	51
Number discharged improved.....	26	16	42
Number discharged unimproved.....	4	1	5
Number died.....	42	37	79
Number eloped.....	6	0	6
Number discharged, died, and eloped.....	107	76	183
Number remaining June 30, 1898.....	541	385	926

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from which 208 Patients Were Admitted from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda.....	3	2	5
Fresno.....	0	2	2
Monterey.....	12	6	18
Plumas.....	1	0	1
San Benito.....	2	2	4
San Bernardino.....	0	10	10
San Francisco.....	28	37	63
San Luis Obispo.....	6	4	10
San Mateo.....	10	0	10
Santa Barbara.....	2	0	2
Santa Clara.....	44	22	66
Santa Cruz.....	10	6	16
Sierra.....	0	1	1
Totals.....	116	92	208

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 208 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total	Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
Alabama	0	2	2	Australia	1	0	1
Arkansas	0	1	1	Austria	2	1	3
California	23	19	42	Azores	2	1	3
Colorado	1	0	1	Bohemia	0	1	1
Connecticut	1	0	1	British Columbia	0	1	1
Dakota	1	0	1	Canada	0	1	1
Georgia	1	0	1	China	2	0	2
Illinois	1	4	5	England	8	5	13
Indiana	1	1	2	France	1	0	1
Maine	1	3	4	Germany	15	9	24
Massachusetts	1	2	3	Ireland	11	13	24
Michigan	0	1	1	Italy	1	2	3
Missouri	2	1	3	Japan	2	0	2
Nevada	1	0	1	Mexico	1	2	3
New Hampshire	0	1	1	Nova Scotia	0	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	2	Poland	0	1	1
New York	2	4	6	Portugal	2	1	3
Ohio	3	2	5	Prussia	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	1	1	2	Saxony	1	0	1
South Carolina	0	1	1	Scotland	2	0	2
Tennessee	0	1	1	Sweden	0	1	1
Texas	0	1	1	Switzerland	1	1	2
United States	16	2	18	Totals	53	42	95
Virginia	2	0	2				
Vermont	0	1	1	Unknown	3	1	4
Wisconsin	1	0	1				
Totals	60	49	109				

Recapitulation.

	Males	Females	Total
United States	60	49	109
Unknown	3	1	4
Foreign countries	53	42	95
Grand totals	116	92	208

TABLE No. 3.

Ages of 208 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Ages.	Males	Females..	Total
Between 10 and 20 years	2	0	2
Between 20 and 30 years	23	20	43
Between 30 and 40 years	31	26	57
Between 40 and 50 years	28	21	49
Between 50 and 60 years	10	9	19
Between 60 and 70 years	16	7	23
Between 70 and 80 years	1	2	3
Between 80 and 90 years	3	4	7
Unknown	2	3	5
Totals	116	92	208

TABLE No. 4.

Civil Condition of 208 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females..	Total
Divorced	9	3	12
Married	31	45	76
Single	50	20	70
Unknown	12	9	21
Widowers	14	—	14
Widows	—	15	15
Totals	116	92	208

TABLE No. 5.

Supposed Causes of Insanity of 208 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total
Abortion	0	1	1	Miscarriage	0	1	1
Alcoholism	12	3	15	Morphine, liquor and cocaine	1	0	1
Apoplexy	1	1	2	Neurasthenic paralysis	0	1	1
Business trouble	8	3	11	Neurotic trouble	1	1	2
Childbirth	0	1	1	Nervous prostration	0	2	2
Childbirth and lactation	0	1	1	Old age	2	3	5
Chronic facial neuralgia	1	0	1	Ovarian disturbances	0	2	2
Death of child	0	1	1	Paralysis	1	0	1
Death of wife	3	0	3	Puerperal mania	0	2	2
Death of husband	0	1	1	Religion	3	3	6
Embolism	1	0	1	Sexual excesses	2	0	2
Epilepsy	3	1	4	Softening of brain	2	1	3
Family trouble	0	2	2	Spinal meningitis	2	0	2
Fasting during Lent	0	1	1	Spinal sclerosis	0	1	1
Feeble-minded	0	1	1	Spiritualism	1	0	1
General decay	0	2	2	Structural changes of brain	0	1	1
Head injury	10	1	11	Sunstroke	2	1	3
Hereditary	8	13	19	Syphilis	2	0	2
Hereditary and la grippe	1	0	1	Syphilis, morphine, and cocaine	1	0	1
Home-sickness	0	1	1	Typhoid fever and over-study	1	0	1
Injury from mine explosion	1	0	1	Ulcerated leg	0	1	1
Lack of nourishment	3	0	3	Unknown	28	22	50
Lactation	0	1	1	Uterine trouble	0	3	3
Love affair	2	0	2				
Malformation of cranium	1	0	1				
Masturbation	13	1	14				
Masturbation and head injury	1	0	1				
Menopause	0	11	11	Totals	116	92	208

TABLE No. 6.

*Classification of Insanity, as Given in Commitments, of 208 Patients
Admitted from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.*

Classification.	Males	Females	Total	Classification.	Males	Females	Total
Alcoholism	1	1	2	Mania, recurrent	7	3	10
Cerebral softening	4	0	4	Mania, religious	1	1	2
Dementia	7	2	9	Mania, sub-acute	3	0	3
Dementia, acute	1	0	1	Mania, suicidal	1	0	1
Dementia, chronic	1	0	1	Masturbation	2	0	2
Dementia, climacteric	0	1	1	Melancholia	10	19	29
Dementia, organic	1	0	1	Melancholia, acute	3	1	4
Dementia, parietic	2	1	3	Melancholia, chronic	1	1	2
Dementia, primary	0	5	5	Melancholia, recurrent	1	1	2
Dementia, senile	8	6	14	Melancholia, religious	1	1	2
Epilepsy	4	3	7	Melancholia, sub-acute	0	2	2
Folic circulaire	0	1	1	Monomania	3	1	4
Imbecility	1	1	2	Monomania, sexual	1	1	2
Mania	6	3	9	Not given	6	5	11
Mania, acute	27	11	38	Paranoia	1	1	2
Mania, chronic	7	9	16	Paresis	1	0	1
Mania, delusional	3	4	7	Paresis, progressive	1	0	1
Mania, hysterical	0	1	1				
Mania, progressive	0	1	1	Totals	116	92	208
Mania, puerperal	0	5	5				

TABLE No. 7.

Occupation of 208 Patients Admitted from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Occupation.	Males	Females	Total	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total
Architect	1	0	1	Lumberman	1	0	1
Baker	1	0	1	Machinists	2	0	2
Barkeeper	1	0	1	Merchants	7	0	7
Blacksmiths	2	0	2	Miner	1	0	1
Boilermaker	1	0	1	Physicians	2	0	2
Bookkeeper	1	0	1	Pilot	1	0	1
Carpenters	3	0	3	Plumbers	2	0	2
Clerks	6	0	6	Printers	2	0	2
Clergymen	2	0	2	Real estate agent	1	0	1
Cook	0	1	1	Restaurant keeper	0	1	1
Domestics	0	6	6	Saloonkeeper	1	0	1
Drummer	1	0	1	Servants	1	2	3
Engineer	1	0	1	Sisters	0	2	2
Expert accountant	1	0	1	Shoemaker	1	0	1
Farmers	18	0	18	Students	1	1	2
Fireman	1	0	1	Teachers	0	2	2
Gardeners	2	0	2	Teamster	1	0	1
Hair dresser	0	1	1	Unknown	5	21	26
Housekeepers	0	7	7	Vaqueros	2	0	2
Housewives	0	48	48	Watchmen	3	0	3
Juggler	1	0	1				
Laborers	39	0	39	Totals	116	92	208

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 79 Patients from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Cause of Death.	Males	Females	Total
Apoplexy	1	0	1
Asthemia and chronic mania	0	1	1
Bronchitis	1	0	1
Carbuncle and blood poisoning	1	0	1
Cerebral effusion	0	2	2
Cerebral effusion and chronic mania	0	1	1
Cerebral effusion and general paralysis	0	1	1
Chronic dementia and mitral regurgitation	0	1	1
Chronic mania and heart failure	0	1	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Epilepsy and parotic dementia	0	1	1
Epileptic status	1	0	1
Exhaustion of acute mania	0	2	2
Exhaustion of chronic mania	1	6	7
Exhaustion of dementia	1	0	1
Exhaustion of dementia and old age	6	5	11
Exhaustion of epilepsy	0	1	1
Exhaustion of melancholia and consumption	1	0	1
Exhaustion of paralysis agitans	1	0	1
Exhaustion of paresis	0	1	1
General anemia and chronic mania	1	0	1
General paresis	3	1	4
Gluteal abscess	1	0	1
Heart failure	1	0	1
Heart failure and la grippe	0	1	1
Hemorrhage of radial artery due to suppuration	1	0	1
Inanition	2	0	2
Intestinal obstructions	1	0	1
Maniacal exhaustion and heart failure	2	0	2
Mitral disease of heart	1	0	1
Mitral regurgitation and anasarca	0	1	1
Necrosis of cranium bones and exhaustion	0	1	1
Organic brain lesion	3	0	3
Organic disease of brain and dysentery	0	1	1
Organic disease of brain	2	2	4
Paralysis of the heart	1	0	1
Paralytic dementia	2	4	6
Parésis and senile dementia	0	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	4	2	6
Suicide by hanging	1	0	1
Valvular disease of heart	1	0	1
Totals	42	37	79

TABLE No. 8½.

Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from the Foundation of the Institution to the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

	Oct. 30, 1888, to June, 30, 1889.....	Fiscal year ending 1890.	Fiscal year ending 1891.	Fiscal year ending 1892.	Fiscal year ending 1893.	Fiscal year ending 1894.	Fiscal year ending 1895.	Fiscal year ending 1896.	Fiscal year ending 1897.	Fiscal year ending 1898.
Admissions	389	289	357	381	356	244	202	185	163	208
Returned escapes	0	0	8	5	4	2	2	0	0	1
Recoveries	3	44	81	96	97	62	57	54	56	51
Discharges uncured	3	28	63	47	62	107	38	28	78	47
Deaths	17	54	85	89	95	91	88	74	60	79
Escapes	1	1	12	4	1	2	2	1	2	6
Number resident at the close of each year	365	527	651	801	902	886	905	933	900	926
Increase	365	183	124	150	101	0	19	28	0	26
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	33	0
Whole number treated	389	654	892	1,087	1,161	1,148	1,090	1,090	1,096	1,109
Per cent of recoveries to admissions	.77	15.23	22.19	24.82	27.25	25.40	28.21	29.18	34.35	24.52
Per cent of deaths to num- ber treated	4.37	8.26	9.53	8.58	8.18	7.95	8.07	6.79	5.47	7.12

TABLE No. 9.

Articles Made in the Sewing-Room from July 1, 1897 to July 1, 1898.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	668	Mattress-ticks	77
Bandages	526	Napkins	126
Basques	42	Nightgowns	225
Bedspreads	23	Pillow covers	893
Blankets, canvas	24	Pillow shams	59
Camisoles	43	Pillowticks	403
Chemises	95	Shrouds	65
Coffin pillows	58	Sheets	1,212
Drawers	244	Shirts, under	337
Dresses	298	Tablecloths	37
Dress skirts	39	Table napkins	86
Mats	24	Towels	2,480
Mattresses	56	Window curtains	190

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 10.

*Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.*

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$5,280 55	Bedding	\$386 97
Meat	7,313 60	Furniture and crockery	998 30
Sugar	2,063 04	Hardware and tinware	331 62
Tea	368 60	Grain and feed	1,218 99
Coffee	1,296 89	Brooms and brushes	206 79
Syrup	197 34	Books and stationery	338 72
Potatoes	1,257 84	Gas	1,515 30
Butter	4,301 28	Fuel	8,490 98
Salt	81 51	Paints, oils, and glass	484 74
Fish	737 35	Repairs	1,509 16
Eggs	1,236 10	Freight and express	44 71
Beans	203 80	Telephone and telegraph	110 00
Rice and cracked wheat	459 08	Expense of administration	1,433 13
Corn and oat meal	419 85	Payroll	61,476 85
Vinegar	38 40	Miscellaneous	2,255 28
Dried fruit	585 09	Lumber	621 22
Baking powder	185 51	Carpenters' tools and supplies	183 02
Extracts and spices	151 05	Farm tools and supplies	1,899 96
Hams and bacon	331 84	Garden tools and supplies	330 42
Macaroni and vermicelli	45 40	Laundry supplies	199 80
Small groceries	992 37	Hops and malt	101 18
Canned goods	282 49	Shoemakers' supplies	88 40
Salt fish	101 84	Horseshoeing	85 05
Salt pork	49 86	Lime and cement	54 90
Soda crackers	150 26	Oil cloth	32 84
Soap	769 65	Rubber sheets	109 18
Drugs	1,008 63	Floss	180 00
Liquors	96 65	Discharged patients and re- turned escapes	242 96
Tobacco	587 25	Boiler cleaners	260 00
Dry goods	1,888 65	Carpet	121 38
Clothing	2,082 00		
Shoes	732 86		
Blankets	93 84	Total	\$121,168 12

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing the Cost of the Different Departments, for the Fiscal Year End-
ing June 30, 1898.*

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-rooms	\$23,826 37	Drug store	\$1,789 32
Wards	5,979 73	Sewing-room	4,364 98
Bakery	5,659 42	Administration building	83 24
Laundry	373 79	Offices	136 70
Engine-room	8,249 94	Payroll	61,476 85
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable	3,653 53	Gas	1,515 30
Expense of administration	1,433 13		
Repairs	1,509 16	Total	\$121,168 12
Miscellaneous	1,116 66		

TABLE No. 12.

Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

For What Purpose.	Amount.
Maintenance.....	\$121,168 12

TABLE No. 13.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Month.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1897—July.....	902	\$330 09	\$0 36.5	\$11 34
August.....	902	294 46	32.6	10 12
September.....	905	328 36	36.2	10 88
October.....	908	329 37	36.2	11 24
November.....	917	335 24	36.5	10 96
December.....	916	328 76	35.8	11 12
1898—January.....	916	325 19	35.5	11 00
February.....	916	371 52	40.5	11 35
March.....	921	336 45	36.5	11 32
April.....	915	347 03	37.9	11 37
May.....	921	339 49	36.8	11 42
June.....	924	321 56	34.8	10 44
Yearly average.....	914	\$332 29	\$0 36.3	\$11 04

TABLE No. 14.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy, with the Estimated Values, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans (string).....	776 lbs....	\$21 23
Beets (cow).....	23,590 lbs....	42 68
Beets (table).....	7,175 lbs....	45 68
Cabbage.....	19,268 lbs....	186 41
Carrots.....	11,198 lbs....	97 40
Cauliflower.....	5,966 lbs....	70 39
Celery.....	3,115 lbs....	74 33
Corn (green).....	313 doz. .	39 80
Cucumbers.....	1,097 doz. .	83 20
Lettuce.....	5,264 lbs....	61 69
Melons (musk).....	840	40 66
Onions.....	18,261 lbs....	232 80
Parsley.....	285 lbs....	.....
Parsnips.....	3,902 lbs....	30 43
Peas.....	4,839 lbs....	120 97
Peppers (green).....	867 lbs....	9 81
Radishes.....	2,075 lbs....	42 20
Spinach.....	4,701 lbs....	46 84
Squash.....	4,559 lbs....	55 08
Tomatoes.....	16,460 lbs....	194 68
Turnips.....	17,158 lbs....	129 87
Potatoes.....	46,823 lbs....	292 63
Leeks.....	189 lbs....	1 89
Milk.....	38,159 gals. .	4,356 31
Eggs.....	1,631 doz. .	309 06
Chickens.....	247	103 01
Beef.....	2,854 lbs....	141 31
Veal.....	2,297 lbs....	148 61
Pork.....	12,545 lbs....	567 91
Hams and Bacon.....	3,175 lbs....	269 64
Salt Pork.....	533 lbs....	42 64
Lard.....	299 lbs....	20 98
Pears.....	13,119 lbs....	171 19
Apricots.....	1,111 lbs....	11 11
Apples.....	470 lbs....	4 70
Plums.....	168 lbs....	1 68
Quinces.....	20 lbs....	20
Wheat Hay.....	60 tons..	1,020 00
Alfalfa Hay.....	9 tons..	72 00
Oat Hay.....	5 tons..	50 00
Total estimated value.....	.....	\$9,210 94

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of Supplies Purchased and Distributed, and the Balances on Hand at the Beginning and End of the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Amount on hand July 1, 1897.....	\$4,197 92	
Amount purchased during fiscal year.....	122,281 80	
Amount disbursed during fiscal year.....	.....	\$121,175 72
Amount on hand June 30, 1898.....	.....	5,304 00
Totals.....	\$126,479 72	\$126,479 72

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the Amount of Live Stock on Hand June 30, 1898.

Stock.	No.
ing horses	4
k horses	12
s	61
s	3
s	142
try	900

REPORT

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OF THE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

To the Honorable State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: We present that portion of the report of the Medical Superintendent relating to the appropriations required at the hands of the coming Legislature for the biennial period ending June 30, 1901, as our report to you, in accordance with the Insanity Law, Section 1, Article XII, and urgently request that it receive favorable consideration from your Honorable Board, as well as from the forthcoming Legislature.

When it is remembered that it will have been six years since this institution received one dollar of appropriation to enlarge its facilities for the care of insane patients, we believe that it will seem to all an exceedingly reasonable request. The amounts of the appropriations required from the next Legislature are as follows:

For maintenance.....	\$259,595 30
A central building for administration and hospital purposes.....	100,000 00
Furnishing the same.....	12,000 00
A cottage for female patients, and furnishing the same.....	33,000 00
A community dining-room.....	10,000 00
Furnishing the same.....	1,500 00
For storm drain.....	7,000 00
Two Baker & Wilcox boilers.....	3,000 00

We call your attention to the report of the Medical Superintendent for explanations and details.

During the past year the whole, or a majority of the Board, has visited and inspected the hospital at least once a month, and the record of our visits shows that an excellent condition of the hospital and patients has been maintained under the management of the Medical Superintendent and his assistants.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN MCGONIGLE,
JAMES C. KAYS,
JAMES A. GIBSON,
H. W. PATTON,
H. L. DREW,
Board of Managers.

MARK R. PLAISTED,
Treasurer and ex officio Secretary.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby present my biennial report for the two years ending June 30, 1898. In so doing I shall be as concise as practicable, placing before you only those matters which are of importance to us as an institution and of interest to all who are in any manner interested in State Hospitals for the Insane, hoping thereby to more readily command the attention of those to whom we must look for assistance in providing for our absolute necessities. The statistical tables are complete, and in the text of this report I shall not burden the reader with anything more than the conclusions necessary to impress the facts therein shown.

We have received during the period, 305 men, 156 women, or 461 in all. We have discharged from all causes 227 men, 119 women, or 346 in all; 20 of these women were transferred to northern hospitals, on account of lack of room in this hospital. Of these, 246 came from Los Angeles County, 86 from San Bernardino County, 55 from San Diego County, 27 from Riverside County, 17 each from Orange and Ventura Counties, 12 from Santa Barbara County, and 1 from Merced County.

For the causes of insanity in these cases, civil conditions, ages, occupations, nativity, etc., I refer you to the statistical tables, which have been brought down in full from the opening of the hospital. Table No. 6 is conclusive evidence that more than half of all the admissions were from among our foreign-born population, and Table No. 7 will convince us that over 25 per cent were not residents of the State over twelve months. Heredity is shown to be an active factor among the definite causes. The so-called mental causes, which present a large percentage, do not exclude the heredity, as the history of many of these cases is necessarily unascertainable.

The large number of cases of general paresis that our institution receives has always been a matter of comment and unusual interest.

The average percentage of recoveries to admissions for the period has been 50.20 per cent. Average death-rate for the period, 5.35 per cent, and since opening the hospital, 5.45 per cent.

Regarding the appropriations necessary for the next biennial period, the fact should not be overlooked that it has been six years since we

have received any appropriation for enlarging our facilities for caring for patients. The result has been that we have been greatly hampered in caring for patients, and have been obliged to transfer patients to northern hospitals, and will undoubtedly be forced to seek more relief in the same direction before it will be possible for us to increase our facilities through any appropriation which we shall receive at the hands of the forthcoming Legislature. When we take into consideration the fact that it costs to transfer twenty female patients to northern hospitals, \$650, patients who have already been committed and placed in this institution, we can readily see that from a financial standpoint alone, which really should be a secondary consideration, the State is losing largely by the lack of facilities at this hospital. Furthermore, it costs on an average over \$60 more to commit a single patient to one of the northern hospitals from the southern counties than it does to this hospital. On an estimated population of 757 patients and 70 employes, equaling 827, at 43 cents per day, the amount necessary for our maintenance during the next two years would be \$259,595 30. This estimate is made after carefully reviewing the figures, the past per capita, and natural growth of our institution.

We need a central building, the first story and basement to be used as offices and working department for the administration of the affairs of the hospital; second, third, and fourth floors to be constructed as wards which will accommodate at least 150 patients. The cost of this building will aggregate about \$100,000, minus the brick, which we will have ready before the work of construction will commence, as there will be three quarters of a million ready for use before the rainy season begins. Deducting that portion of the expense of the building which is required for administration purposes, for which no provision has ever been made, the portion used for patients will come within the requirements of the law, namely, \$550 per capita. For furnishing this building at least \$12,000 will be required.

We shall need, long before this building can be completed, additional room for female patients, having, as before stated, already transferred twenty to the north, and there being over two hundred again on our list to be accommodated in two wards, makes it imperative that the expense of continual removal to the northern hospitals shall be kept up, or early facilities provided for their retention at this hospital. I will therefore recommend the construction of a cottage for female patients to accommodate sixty, situated to the west of the present building, one story and a basement, which, at a cost of \$500 per capita for building and \$50 per capita for furnishing, would amount to \$33,000.

We also are in still greater need of a community dining-room than we were two years ago, and I would suggest that this dining-room, instead of being two stories, should be one story high, situated as was

originally intended when under consideration two years ago, large enough to feed 500 patients. This building can be properly constructed for \$10,000; furnished for \$1,500. My reason for suggesting that this be a one instead of two-story building is that the barracks, which are now two stories high, will interfere to a certain extent with the ventilation from the north. Another building two stories high, placed between the barracks and the main building, would render the lower wards and assembly hall uncomfortable during the hot weather.

We also ask for an appropriation of \$7,000 with which to construct a storm drain running south along the east line of the north two hundred and forty acres of the State property; thence west on the south line to above the lands of the northeast corner of the south eighty acres belonging to the State. Heretofore, in asking for money for this improvement, for which a greater amount has always been asked, we have done so contemplating that the ditch should be built of stone and cement. We have found that changing the material for construction to redwood limits the cost in two ways: first, the actual cost per foot for the ditch; and second, in that we do not have to carry or extend said ditch beyond our own land. This statement is made after consultation with authority on this subject. We therefore urge the allowance of the appropriation, as the State's property is in imminent danger of great damage being done in case of cloudburst or excessive rains.

A separate department for the treatment of the tuberculous insane should be constructed in connection with this hospital. Southern California being the Mecca for such a large number of tuberculous individuals, we must necessarily have a proportionately large number of cases among the insane. The communicability of this disease is so well established that it is not necessary at this time to dwell upon it. The fact is patent that some means of protection should be provided for non-tuberculous patients. This can best be done by having departments separate and apart from the main hospital. This matter has been thoroughly canvassed with us by representatives of the Commission in Lunacy, and I leave it to them to make such recommendations to the Legislature as in their opinion would best meet the demand.

We must have two new boilers of the present pattern and size, which will cost, installed, about \$3,000.

Among the permanent improvements which have been made during the last biennial period is the enlargement of the laundry and the new cow barn, which were made by small appropriations granted us at the last Legislature. We have, however, made numerous improvements of a substantial and permanent nature from our contingent fund, which have aggregated during the period, \$12,477 88. The most prominent among these is the barracks, or building constructed for the convenience and care of our outside help, no such provision having been made in the

original plan. This building is sufficiently large to meet all the demands for a number of years, giving us a couple of good rooms in the upper story. The cost of this building is \$5,339 24.

The tunnel running about 90 feet into the hills north of the hospital was also constructed out of this fund. This development has supplied us with spring water sufficient for domestic purposes, having piped it into all the wards and to the laundry. There was used 3,150 feet of pipe, 1½ to 3 inches in diameter. The whole expenditure amounted to about \$1,700. December, 1896, we installed a Vulcan refrigerating ice machine, with which to cool our large refrigerator and also manufacture about 900 pounds of ice in twenty-four hours. This has proved a success in every respect. It was paid for from the contingent fund. We have also run water-pipe to the new dairy barn, using 1,850 feet of pipe; also laid water-pipe and hydrants in front of the east wing, using 1,750 feet more. We have built six weirs for distributing water, of brick and cement, one of them being situated at the reservoir and consisting of a large settling-box in connection with the weir; 300 feet of rock waste-water and irrigating ditch, 2,500 feet of wooden flume, 5 retaining dams, 80 feet of dirt ditch, and one fruit-drying plant. Have graded 8 acres of land, making it irrigable, besides grading all roads, building sidewalks, etc., amounting in all to about \$1,000; the cost of all the above work being greatly reduced by the use of patient labor. Our water supply for irrigation purposes has been remarkably good, considering the great drought and universal shortage of water. The system from which the State draws its supply, and in which it owns original and preferred rights, has proven itself to be one of the best in Southern California. More water from the same source would be a good investment for the State.

All of the outside buildings, cottages, horse and cow barns, have been wired and supplied with electric light. This wiring was done at the expense of the Redlands Light and Power Company, which furnishes power, and was done by them when the new contract was let for heat, light, and power, in which contract we obtain a reduction of \$50 a month below the figures of the previous contract.

In and about the engine-house we have made some valuable and permanent improvements in the way of convenience and economy.

There are many improvements which are greatly needed in connection with the institution, among them more land, a new store building for the Steward's department, a paint shop, enlargement to the laundry and to the horse barn, new floors in all the lavatories in the present wards, two new water-heaters, some extra machinery in the laundry, also a small cottage or outbuilding for contagious diseases, as well as several new cottages for help, some of which we shall be able to supply from time to time from our contingent fund.

We already have plans for the construction of a garbage crematory in connection with our large chimney. Having the brick of proper quality, this will be constructed at a very little cost, and will solve the question of disposal of such garbage as is unfit to be consumed by cattle and hogs. At the suggestion of our engineer, we shall at an early date connect the same chimney with each branch of our main sewer. As the opening from this sewer is exposed to the air at the outfall basins, the wind frequently drives the gas back toward the building, where it escapes through the outside vents, thus frequently being perceptible. With this arrangement the draft of the chimney will act as an immense vent, thus preventing any possibility of such an occurrence.

I wish especially to draw your attention to the limited amount of help which has been granted to us during the last two years, and while the increase in population has been over 50 per cent, the increase in help has been less than 30 per cent. In fact, our payroll is but a little more than it was four years ago. We average one day attendant to 2 patients, and one night attendant to 196 patients. This proportion of attendants to patients is ridiculously low, and much lower than in any other institution of which I have any knowledge, either in this or other States. The average of attendants to patients in most of the Eastern States is about one to ten. These comparisons are certainly significant. Furthermore, the average cost last year per capita in the State of New York was \$185 a patient, whereas we are asking for our next two years appropriations in a ratio of about \$150 a patient. We contend that this ratio of attendants to patients is inadequate to obtain the best results, both as to treatment of patients and economy, in that it deprives the State of an increased amount of labor which could be performed every day by patients whose labor is now unavailable for the want of sufficient help to direct it. The economic feature, however, is of less importance than the benefits which would be derived by the various patients if properly employed, and the tendency to and probabilities of recovery would be correspondingly increased.

The new insanity law, passed at the last Legislature, has been in operation for about eighteen months. It is probably too soon to pass final judgment. While there are changes, additions, and eliminations necessary to make it ideal and fully satisfactory, it is, on the whole, a salutary enactment. It provides a uniform law for the regulation of the various State Hospitals for the Insane. The civil service clause is to be especially commended, in that it eliminates the uncertainty and consequent anxiety among employes who feel that the tenure of their positions is constantly subject to changes for political reasons, thus insuring better service from those who hold positions due only to their qualifications to fill the same. It makes it incumbent, however, to use more than ordinary care in selecting and making appointments under this

law, as it is much easier to appoint an unfit person than to dispense with his services, as the civil service examinations can reveal only a part of the necessary qualifications and fitness for appointments to insane hospitals. In this connection I hereby desire to extend thanks to the Commission in Lunacy for the courtesies which have been shown this institution by them.

In reviewing the work of the past two years, I cannot but regret that our facilities for caring for those intrusted to our keeping could not have been more ample. We have, as has been our custom since the opening of the hospital, kept as closely to the hospital plan of treatment as conditions would permit, and notwithstanding our overcrowded wards, our death-rate has been low. There have been 74 surgical operations of sufficient importance to demand an anesthetic. These have covered quite a field, but have been mostly directed to diseased and abnormal conditions of the genital and urinary organs and rectum. Individual care and treatment, both medical and surgical, is extended to all patients who enter the hospital.

The following is a list of periodicals gratuitously contributed to our hospital: Los Angeles Evening Express, Los Angeles Germania, San Bernardino Daily Sun, San Bernardino Times-Index, Sacramento Record-Union, Sacramento Bee, San Francisco Argus, San Francisco Post, San Francisco Call, Redlands Citrograph, Riverside Enterprise, Riverside Press and Horticulturist, Fresno Evening Democrat, Colton News, Colton Chronicle, Azusa Pomotropic, Fruitman's Guide, Escondido Times, National City Record, New York Observer, Cycle Age, Farm and Garden, Ontario Observer, Rural California.

To the officers and employés, who have labored so zealously to further the interests of the hospital, I hereby extend thanks, and to you, gentlemen of the Board, I cannot be too grateful. Your ever readiness to listen to all appeals for the necessary comfort and welfare of the hospital has only been limited by the means at your command. Your unanimity of action on all important matters has been most noteworthy, and has conduced materially to the welfare of the hospital and been highly appreciated by me.

M. B. CAMPBELL,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Years 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, for the Biennial Periods Ending June 30, 1896, and June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.

Movement.	1894-95.			1895-96.			During Period.			1896-97.			1897-98.			During Period.			Since Opening.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number in hospital June 30, 1894	145	76	221																		
Number in hospital June 30, 1896																					
Number in hospital June 30, 1897																					
Number admitted	163	80	243	188	81	269	351	161	512	173	89	262	132	67	199	305	136	461	846	417	1,263
Number returned escapes										6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Number discharged—																					
Recovered	42	20	62	94	33	127	137	54	189	97	41	138	61	34	95	158	75	233	325	140	465
Improved	6	3	9	4	3	7	10	6	16	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	15	16	30
Unimproved	3	2	5	1	0	1	4	2	6	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	5	5	10
Not insane	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Transferred										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unreturned escapes	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	5	0	5	8	0	8	13	0	13
Number died	17	12	29	25	7	32	42	19	61	26	14	40	33	5	38	59	19	78	110	44	154
Number discharged, died, etc	74	37	111	125	43	168	200	79	279	128	57	185	99	62	161	227	119	346	470	224	694
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1896				297	157	454															
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1897										348	189	537									
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1898													381	194	575						

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Number of Admissions, by Counties, for the Years 1896-97 and 1897-98, for the Biennial Period, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.

Counties.	1896-1897.			1897-1898.			During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Alameda										0	1	1
Fresno										0	1	1
Kern										3	1	4
Los Angeles	96	48	144	70	32	102	166	80	246	450	226	676
Merced	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Orange	6	4	10	5	2	7	11	6	17	32	18	50
Riverside	10	1	11	9	7	16	19	8	27	46	23	69
Santa Barbara	4	5	9	0	3	3	4	8	12	19	17	36
San Bernardino	31	12	43	27	16	43	58	28	86	164	60	224
San Diego	19	12	31	18	6	24	37	18	55	91	50	141
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
San Joaquin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ventura	6	5	11	4	2	6	10	7	17	36	19	55
Totals	172	88	260	133	58	191	305	156	461	846	417	1,263

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Classification of Ages of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.

Classification of Ages.	1896-1898.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Between 10 and 20 years	9	3	12	23	9	32
Between 20 and 30 years	74	29	103	223	98	321
Between 30 and 40 years	94	50	144	246	121	367
Between 40 and 50 years	48	35	83	141	84	225
Between 50 and 60 years	36	15	51	103	50	153
Between 60 and 70 years	29	12	41	61	30	91
Between 70 and 80 years	6	4	10	18	9	27
Between 80 and 90 years	1	2	3	3	2	5
One hundred years	0	1	1	0	1	1
Unascertained	8	5	13	28	13	41
Totals	305	156	461	846	417	1,263

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.

Civil Condition.	1896-1898.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.....	Women ..	Total.....	Men.....	Women ..	Total.....
Divorced	5	6	11	5	6	11
Married	92	89	181	244	234	478
Single	189	40	229	529	123	651
Widowed	19	20	39	37	50	87
Unascertained	0	1	1	32	4	36
Totals	305	156	461	846	417	1,263

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Occupation of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.

Occupation.	1896-1898.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.....	Women ..	Total.....	Men.....	Women ..	Total.....
Professional:						
Actors, architects, artists, civil engineers, clergy, dentists, lawyers, musicians, physicians, surveyors, etc.	17	0	17	44	5	49
Commercial:						
Agents, accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, manufacturers, merchants, salesmen, stenographers, etc.	28	0	28	81	6	87
Agricultural and Pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, bee-keepers, dairymen, herdsmen, etc.	46	0	46	138	2	140
Mechanical (out of doors):						
Blacksmiths, brickmasons, engineers, lumbermen, motormen, painters, peddlers, police, plumbers, stonecutters, etc.	39	0	39	95	0	95
Sedentary Vocations:						
Bakers, barbers, butchers, dressmakers, harnessmakers, innkeepers, machinists, paperhangers, printers, seamstresses, shoemakers, tailors, watchmakers, etc.	30	11	41	89	48	137
Exposed Vocations:						
Railroad employes, miners, seamen, soldiers, fishermen, alongshoremen	15	0	15	63	0	63
Domestic Service:						
Waiters, cooks, maids, servants, etc.	11	16	27	21	29	50
Educational and High Domestic:						
Teachers, nuns, housewives, housekeepers, students, nurses, etc.	6	101	107	9	250	259
Laborers	74	2	76	150	4	154
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	2	0	2	8	0	8
No occupation	5	11	16	47	58	105
Unascertained	32	15	47	101	15	116
Totals	305	156	461	846	417	1,263

TABLE No. 6.

*Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1898.*

Nativity.	1896-1898.			Nativity.	1896-1898.		
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
Alabama	0	0	0	Africa	0	1	1
Arkansas	0	2	2	Arabia	0	0	0
America	3	1	4	Argentine Republic	1	0	1
California	26	10	36	Austria	2	0	2
Colorado	3	0	3	Australia	1	0	1
Connecticut	1	0	1	Bavaria	2	0	2
Dakota	0	0	0	Belgium	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	1	Bohemia	1	0	1
District of Columbia	0	1	1	Canada	7	4	11
Georgia	1	0	1	China	8	0	8
Illinois	8	2	10	Denmark	0	0	0
Indiana	5	4	9	East Indies	1	0	1
Iowa	6	5	11	England	19	8	27
Kansas	4	0	4	Europe	1	0	1
Kentucky	4	1	5	Finland	1	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	1	France	7	1	8
Maine	2	2	4	Germany	20	12	32
Maryland	0	0	0	Greece	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4	3	7	Holland	2	0	2
Michigan	3	2	5	India	2	0	2
Minnesota	3	0	3	Ireland	14	16	30
Mississippi	1	0	1	Italy	2	2	4
Montana	0	1	1	Lower California	1	0	1
Missouri	10	2	12	Malta	1	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	Mexico	2	3	5
Nevada	0	1	1	Montenegro	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	2	3	New Brunswick	1	0	1
New Mexico	1	0	1	Norway	2	0	2
New York	13	7	20	Nova Scotia	0	3	3
Ohio	9	7	16	Poland	1	0	1
Oregon	1	0	1	Portugal	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	9	9	18	Prussia	1	2	3
Rhode Island	1	0	1	Russia	0	2	2
South Carolina	0	0	0	Scotland	0	4	4
Tennessee	3	0	3	Spain	0	0	0
Texas	1	0	1	Sweden	4	7	11
United States	4	0	4	Switzerland	1	2	3
Utah	0	0	0	Syria	0	0	0
Vermont	3	1	4	Wales	1	0	1
Virginia	4	2	6	West Indies	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	0	1	Unascertained	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3	2	5				
Wyoming	0	0	0				
Unascertained	58	22	80	Totals	107	67	174
Totals	198	89	287				

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Showing Nativity of Patients Received During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.

Nativity.	1896-1898.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States.....	140	67	207	456	234	690
Foreign Countries.....	107	67	174	302	149	451
Unascertained.....	58	22	80	88	34	122
Totals.....	305	156	461	846	417	1,263

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Term of Residence in the State before Admission, of the Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898.

Term of Residence.		1896-1898.		
		Men	Women	Total
Residence in State before Admission.....	Under thirty days.....	7	1	8
	Between one and two months.....	2	1	3
	Between two and six months.....	7	2	9
	Between six months and one year.....	11	2	13
	Over one year.....	228	123	351
Unascertained.....		50	27	77
Total.....		305	156	461

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Supposed Causes of Insanity, as Given in the Commitments, of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.

Supposed Causes.		1896-1898.			Since Opening Hospital.			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Disease	Zymotic.	Alcoholism	26	3	29	81	9	90
		Anemia	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Fevers—typhoid, etc.	0	0	0	13	7	20
		Meningitis—Cerebro-spinal	3	0	3	5	2	7
		Syphilis	4	1	5	5	1	6
	Local	Arterio sclerosis	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Brain—abscess, congestion, inflammation, softening of	1	0	1	8	1	9
		Brain tumor	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Cerebral lesion	1	0	1	3	0	3
		Embolism	0	0	0	1	1	2
		Epilepsy	15	6	21	38	26	64
		La Grippe	4	0	4	7	2	9
		Paralysis (hemiplegia)	0	1	1	1	3	4
		Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Sexual derangements	0	0	0	2	18	20
	Spinal irritation	0	0	0	1	1	2	
	Other diseases	6	12	18	8	22	30	
	Developmental.	Puerperal	0	6	6	0	30	30
		Senility	0	0	0	5	3	8
Congenital		0	0	0	1	1	2	
Casualties	Exposure	2	0	2	10	0	10	
	Injury—head	13	0	13	42	2	44	
	Injury—bodily	2	0	2	5	0	5	
	Sunstroke, overheat	2	0	2	14	1	15	
Mental	Business troubles, financial losses, etc.	11	6	17	34	13	47	
	Domestic infelicity	0	4	4	3	8	11	
	Fright	1	1	2	2	2	4	
	Grief, sorrow, remorse	3	6	9	17	27	44	
	Jealousy	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	Nostalgia	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	Overstudy	1	5	6	2	8	10	
	Over exertion	6	2	8	13	7	20	
	Poverty, want, etc.	0	1	1	11	13	24	
	Religion, religious excitement, etc.	17	7	24	33	18	51	
	Solitude	0	0	0	2	0	2	
	Spiritualism	0	0	0	2	2	4	
	Worry, anxiety, etc.	0	1	1	11	10	21	
	Heredity	12	11	23	56	38	96	
	Masturbation	19	0	19	58	9	67	
Not otherwise classified	Climacteric	0	0	0	0	11	11	
	Dissipation	0	0	0	13	1	14	
	Excessive smoking of cigarettes	1	0	1	3	0	3	
	Excessive venery	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	Morphinism, cocaineism, and opiumism	22	4	26	51	6	57	
Unascertained	131	73	204	294	135	429		
Totals		305	156	461	846	417	1,263	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Recapitulation.

Classification of Supposed Causes.	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.			Percentage
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Disease	60	29	89	156	112	268	21.21
Casualties	19	0	19	71	3	74	05.85
Mental Causes	39	33	72	100	87	187	14.80
Heredity	12	11	23	58	38	96	7.60
Masturbation	19	0	19	58	9	67	5.34
Not otherwise classified	23	4	27	107	27	134	10.60
Unascertained	133	79	212	296	141	437	34.60
Totals	305	156	461	846	417	1,263	100.00

TABLE No. 9.

Showing History of Heredity, as Given in the Commitments, of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital, with Percentages.

History of Heredity.	1896-1898.			Since Opening Hospital.			Percentage
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Father known to be insane	8	2	10	34	11	45	3.56
Mother known to be insane	5	3	8	23	16	39	3.09
Grandfather known to be insane	1	0	1	8	0	8	.63
Grandmother known to be insane	3	1	4	9	2	11	.88
Brother known to be insane	5	5	10	18	13	31	2.45
Sister known to be insane	12	3	15	22	5	27	2.13
Collateral kinship	19	13	32	56	42	98	7.76
Totals with hereditary history	53	27	80	170	89	259	20.50
No heredity assigned	252	129	381	676	328	1,004	79.50
Totals	305	156	461	846	417	1,263	100.00

TABLE No. 10.

*Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital.*

Form.		1896-1898.			Since Opening Hospital.		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mania	Acute	118	75	193	284	155	419
	Acute delirious	2	0	2	13	7	20
	Chronic	33	19	52	81	55	136
	Epileptic	1	1	2	7	6	13
Melancholia ..	Acute	32	16	48	90	48	138
	Chronic	4	17	21	23	53	76
	Alcoholic	8	0	8	40	2	42
	Acute	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dementia	Chronic	18	2	20	52	21	73
	Epileptic	14	2	16	45	17	62
	Masturbatic	21	3	24	73	13	86
	Senilis	14	12	26	43	27	70
General paresis		24	6	30	69	8	77
Imbecility		0	0	0	1	0	1
Inebriety		16	3	19	44	5	49
Totals		305	156	461	846	417	1,263

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Form of Insanity, Cause of Death, Sex, and Age of Patients who Died During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898.

Form of Insanity.		Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.
Mania	Acute	Exhaustion	Man	57
		Phthisis pulmonalis and exhaustion	Woman	57
		Brain softening and exhaustion	Man	39
		Exhaustion	Man	34
		Exhaustion	Man	51
		Peritonitis and exhaustion	Man	19
		Phthisis pulmonalis	Man	48
		Exhaustion	Man	35
		Tuberculosis and exhaustion	Man	26
		Acute phthisis and exhaustion	Woman	30
		Phthisis pulmonalis and exhaustion	Woman	57
		Tuberculosis of lungs and meningitis	Man	35
		Phthisis pulmonalis and exhaustion	Woman	48
		Carcinoma	Woman	31
		Acute, delirious mania and meningitis	Woman	61
	Acute Delirious	Phthisis pulmonalis and exhaustion	Woman	37
		Exhaustion	Woman	42
		Exhaustion	Man	33
	Chronic	Exhaustion	Man	48
		Apoplexy and hemiplegia	Woman	60
		Arterio sclerosis-meningitis	Woman	62
		Capillary bronchitis	Woman	68
		Exhaustion	Man	48
		Dementia and bulbar paralysis	Man	46
		Chronic pericarditis	Man	39
		Dementia senilis and exhaustion	Man	59
		Carcinoma and exhaustion	Man	62
	Epileptic	Suppurative cystitis	Man	54
		Convulsions	Man	30
		Convulsions	Woman	34
		Convulsions	Man	26
Melancholia	Acute	Phthisis pulmonalis and exhaustion	Man	27
		Strangulation (self-inflicted)	Woman	38
		Brain tumor	Man	37
		Exhaustion	Man	62
Dementia	Acute	Abscess of the brain	Woman	55
		Apoplexy	Man	47
	Chronic	Apoplexy	Man	36
		Exhaustion	Man	72
		Exhaustion	Man	59
		Exhaustion	Man	45
	Epileptic	Convulsions	Man	50
		Intestinal tuberculosis	Woman	22
		Asthma	Man	63
		Exhaustion	Man	28
	Masturbatic	Tuberculosis	Woman	33
		Phthisis pulmonalis and exhaustion	Man	45
		Tuberculosis and exhaustion	Man	22

TABLE No. 11—Continued.

Form of Insanity.	Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.
Dementia.....Senilis.....	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	60
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	71
	Asthma.....	Man.....	87
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	79
	Exhaustion.....	Woman.....	75
	Hemiplegia.....	Woman.....	83
	Diabetes and exhaustion.....	Man.....	74
	Old age and exhaustion.....	Man.....	66
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	70
	Cirrhosis.....	Man.....	55
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	65
	Tuberculosis.....	Man.....	55
General Paresis.....	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	39
	Strangulation during epileptic fit.....	Man.....	30
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	40
	Convulsions.....	Man.....	41
	Meningitis and exhaustion.....	Man.....	46
	Convulsions.....	Woman.....	64
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	57
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	39
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	45
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	57
	Pneumonia.....	Man.....	39
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	Man.....	30
	Apoplexy.....	Man.....	34
	Exhaustion.....	Man.....	55
	Exhaustion.....	Woman.....	90
	Apoplexy.....	Man.....	49

Recapitulation.

Form of Insanity.	1896-1898.		
	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	10	8	18
Mania, acute delirious.....	2	0	2
Mania, chronic.....	6	3	9
Mania, epileptic.....	2	1	3
Melancholia, acute.....	2	1	3
Melancholia, chronic.....	1	0	1
Dementia, acute.....	0	1	1
Dementia, chronic.....	5	0	5
Dementia, epileptic.....	4	1	5
Dementia, masturbatic.....	2	1	3
Dementia, senilis.....	10	2	12
General paresis.....	14	2	16
Inebriety.....	0	0	0
Totals.....	58	20	78

Average age at death, 50 years.

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing Classified Ages of Patients who Died During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1898.*

Classification. .	1896-1898.		
	Men	Women	Total
Below 20 years of age	1	0	1
Between 20 and 30 years of age	4	1	5
Between 30 and 40 years of age	15	7	22
Between 40 and 50 years of age	14	2	16
Between 50 and 60 years of age	10	3	13
Between 60 and 70 years of age	7	5	12
Between 70 and 80 years of age	5	2	7
Between 80 and 90 years of age	1	1	2
Totals	57	21	78

TABLE No. 13.

*Showing Time Under Treatment, Reckoning from Date of Admission to
Date of Death, of Patients who Died During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1898.*

Time Under Treatment.	1896-1898.	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage to Total Number.
Less than 10 days	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Between 10 and 30 days	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Between 30 and 60 days	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Between 60 and 90 days	3	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Between 3 and 6 months	11	14 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Over 6 months	50	64 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Totals	78	100

Recapitulation.

Patients under treatment more than 6 months	32 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
Patients under treatment less than 6 months	35 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Patients under treatment less than 3 months	21 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Patients under treatment less than 1 month	7 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Patients under treatment less than 10 days	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ %

TABLE No. 14.

Showing, by Months, the Employment of Patients in Useful Occupations from August 1, 1893, the Opening of the Hospital, to June 30, 1898, the End of the Biennial Period, Together with Percentages.

	MEN.						WOMEN.				Total Number Employ'd.	Average Population.	Percentage Employed
	Kitchen, Dining-room	Laundry, Engine-room, Stewards	Dairy, Stable, Pig-sty	Farm, Lawn, Garden, Outdoors.	Wards, Rooms, Miscellaneous	Totals	Sewing-room	Laundry	Wards, Pantries, Miscellaneous	Totals			
<i>Previous Period.</i>													
1893—August	5	2	4	18	15	44	3	3	2	8	52	109	48
September	6	3	2	18	12	41	3	3	3	9	50	122	41
October	6	3	2	19	15	45	7	2	5	14	59	133	45
November	8	4	2	4	18	36	5	4	4	13	49	145	34
December	8	4	4	17	14	47	4	6	6	16	63	162	40
1894—January	11	3	8	17	15	54	5	3	6	14	68	180	38
February	13	3	4	7	24	51	4	3	5	12	63	192	32
March	14	6	4	18	21	63	5	4	4	13	76	203	32
April	15	7	6	21	20	69	4	4	4	12	81	210	38
May	17	8	6	12	20	63	6	5	4	15	78	219	31
June	17	9	5	14	25	70	7	5	4	16	86	223	38
July	17	7	12	19	25	80	6	4	5	15	95	226	41
August	15	9	4	12	23	63	3	4	2	9	72	243	29
September	15	3	5	2	25	50	4	5	4	13	63	255	25
October	15	8	6	7	25	61	4	5	3	12	73	266	30
November	16	4	9	10	18	57	5	5	4	14	71	279	25
December	14	7	8	14	27	70	4	5	3	12	82	290	38
1895—January	14	7	12	10	25	68	4	5	3	12	80	297	27
February	14	10	17	14	27	82	3	4	4	11	93	305	30
March	16	20	4	12	20	72	7	5	7	19	91	323	28
April	18	12	5	17	29	81	7	5	14	26	107	322	33
May	17	14	4	18	40	93	5	5	18	28	121	339	33
June	19	10	2	20	47	98	6	8	21	35	133	355	37
July	17	11	3	21	43	97	7	8	17	42	139	365	38
August	22	11	2	25	47	107	8	10	20	38	145	376	39
September	22	10	2	23	41	98	7	9	20	36	134	384	35
October	21	9	4	15	43	92	7	9	20	36	128	396	32
November	22	10	3	16	45	96	5	8	20	33	129	407	31
December	24	12	6	13	37	92	5	9	20	34	126	417	30
1896—January	22	10	4	16	46	98	5	8	20	33	131	421	31
February	25	12	6	26	31	90	6	8	24	38	128	426	30
March	23	10	5	19	43	100	8	6	23	37	137	430	32
April	25	11	4	17	49	106	6	7	23	36	142	442	32
May	23	9	5	27	47	111	6	8	21	35	146	447	33
June	23	11	4	26	50	114	8	7	21	36	150	461	32
<i>This Period.</i>													
1896—July	27	7	2	19	44	99	9	13	32	54	153	462	33
August	26	7	2	17	47	99	9	13	32	54	171	479	36
September	26	10	3	23	49	111	9	13	32	54	165	488	34
October	27	10	2	23	49	111	9	13	32	54	165	487	34
November	27	12	2	20	47	107	9	13	32	54	161	498	32
December	27	10	2	23	46	108	9	13	32	54	162	505	32
1897—January	28	9	3	26	47	113	9	13	32	54	167	519	32
February	30	19	3	19	48	119	9	13	32	54	173	540	32
March	30	10	3	23	52	118	9	13	32	54	172	533	32
April	30	10	3	22	50	115	9	13	32	54	169	544	31
May	30	10	3	28	57	128	9	13	32	54	182	548	33
June	31	11	3	27	67	136	9	13	32	54	190	551	34
July	28	10	3	27	57	125	9	13	32	54	179	544	33
August	31	10	3	27	75	146	9	13	32	54	200	548	37
September	33	14	3	27	61	138	9	13	32	54	192	547	33

TABLE No. 14—Continued.

	MEN.						WOMEN.				Total Number Employed.	Average Population	Percentage Employed
	Totals	Wards, Rooms, Miscellaneous	Farm, Lawn, Garden, Outdoors	Dairy, Stable, Pigsty	Laundry, Engine-room, Stewards	Kitchen, Bakery, Utensil room	Sewing-room	Laundry	Wards, Pantries, Miscellaneous	Totals			
1897—October	33	10	3	23	63	132	9	13	32	54	186	549	34
November	33	9	3	28	49	122	9	13	32	54	176	553	32
December	29	11	3	22	50	115	9	13	32	54	169	562	30
1898—January	32	9	3	28	51	123	9	13	32	54	177	562	31
February	30	10	3	25	66	134	9	13	32	54	188	566	33
March	34	13	3	27	56	133	9	13	32	54	187	579	32
April	34	13	3	29	63	142	9	13	32	54	196	589	33
May	34	14	3	28	56	135	9	13	32	54	189	577	32
June	34	14	3	38	62	151	9	13	32	54	205	586	35
Averages since opening ...	24	9	4	23	42	100	7	10	22	39	138	417	33

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Percentages Deduced from Statistical Tables Covering the Medical Records of the Hospital for the Years 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, and for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1898, and Since the Opening of the Hospital. (The year 1893-94 embraces but 11 months, and is covered by first biennial report.)

	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		During the Opening Period.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	A'ge %	A'ge %
Movements of patients												
Admissions	290	22.95	243	19.24	269	21.30	262	20.75	199	15.76	36.51	100.00
Recoveries*	43	14.53	62	25.51	127	47.22	138	52.67	95	47.73	50.20	37.59
Deaths†	15	5.17	29	6.25	32	6.14	40	6.54	38	5.16	5.35	5.45
Discharges	69	23.79	111	45.68	168	62.45	185	70.61	161	80.80	75.75	56.65
Alameda	1	.34										.07
Fresno	1	.34										.07
Kern	3	1.03	1	.41								.31
Los Angeles	167	54.14	117	48.10	156	57.99	144	55.38	102	53.14	53.36	53.52
Merced							1	.38	0	0	.26	.07
Orange	14	4.52	12	4.94	7	2.60	10	3.84	7	3.66	3.68	3.96
Riverside	10	3.45	12	4.94	20	7.43	11	4.23	16	8.37	5.85	5.46
Santa Barbara	11	3.79	3	1.23	10	3.71	9	3.46	3	1.5	2.80	2.05
San Bernardino	38	13.10	52	21.39	48	17.84	43	16.53	43	22.51	13.65	17.73
San Diego	35	12.07	34	13.99	17	6.32	31	11.92	24	12.56	11.90	11.16
San Francisco	2	.69	1	.34								.23
San Joaquin	1	.34			1	.37						.15
Ventura	17	5.86	11	4.52	10	3.71	11	4.23	6	3.45	3.68	4.33

* Percentage to admissions. † Percentage to number treated.

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

		During the Period.	Since the Opening.
		Av'ge %	Av'ge %
Causes of insanity (Classified) -----	Disease		21.21
	Casualties		5.85
	Mental origin		14.80
	Heredity		7.60
	Masturbation		5.34
	Unclassified		10.60
Hereditary, history of -----	Unascertained		34.60
	Parental		6.65
	Ante-parental		1.51
	Fraternal		4.58
	Collateral		7.76
	Total		20.50
Residence in State.	Under one month	1.74	
	Under two months	.66	
	Under six months	1.95	
	Under one year	2.82	
	Unascertained	16.70	
Nativity -----	United States of America, including various States	44.90	54.63
	Foreign countries	37.74	35.70
	California (percentage to total admissions) ..	7.81	5.23
	California (percentage to native Americans) ..	12.56	9.80
	Unascertained	1.73	9.66
Forms of insanity.	Acute	41.84	33.14
	Acute, delirious	.43	1.58
	Chronic	11.28	10.78
	Epileptic	.43	1.03
	Acute	10.20	10.92
	Chronic	4.55	6.01
	Acute	.00	.08
	Alcoholic	1.73	3.32
	Chronic	4.33	5.77
	Epileptic	3.46	4.90
	Masturbatic	5.20	6.80
	Senilis	5.63	5.54
	General paresis	6.50	6.09
	Imbecility	.00	.08
	Inebriety	3.48	3.88
Occupation (classi- fied) -----	Professional		3.78
	Commercial		6.88
	Agricultural, pastoral		11.07
	Mechanical (outdoor)		7.51
	Sedentary		10.84
	Exposed		4.98
	Domestic and higher educational		20.49
	Lower domestic, menial		3.96
	Laborers		12.18
	Gamblers, paupers, etc.		.64
Civil condition (by sexes) -----	None		8.31
	Unascertained		9.18
	Married: Men—		
	Percentage to male admissions		28.87
	Women—		
	Percentage to female admissions		56.01
	Unmarried: Men—		
	Percentage to male admissions		62.46
	Women—		
	Percentage to female admissions		30.50
	Widowed: Men—		
	Percentage to male admissions		4.38
	Women—		
	Percentage to female admissions		12.00
	Unascertained: Men—		
	Percentage to male admissions		3.79
	Women—		
	Percentage to female admissions		.96

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 16.

Showing Articles Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Forty-eighth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.		Quantity.	Amount.
Flour	Wheat	568½ bbls.	\$2,680 98
	Graham	5,460 lbs.	
Meat	Beef	58,431½ lbs.	3,571 20
	Mutton	5,422 lbs.	
	Veal	3,171 lbs.	
	Pork	7,539 lbs.	
	Ham and bacon	2,686½ lbs.	
Sugar		24,490½ lbs.	1,369 19
Tea		1,328 lbs.	235 54
Syrup		1,128½ gals.	267 62
Potatoes		120,146 lbs.	1,133 47
Butter		7,533 lbs.	1,631 27
Coffee		5,346 lbs.	986 19
Lard		2,300 lbs.	172 00
Fish (salt and fresh)		5,934 lbs.	426 90
Beans		5,651 lbs.	130 51
Rice		4,100 lbs.	191 85
Cracked wheat		1,895 lbs.	
Cornmeal		2,700 lbs.	600 23
Oatmeal		16,470 lbs.	
Fruit (dried and canned)			2,472 39
Salt		9,485 lbs.	76 61
Vinegar		251 gals.	31 66
Groceries			720 57
Soap			540 14
Drugs			813 75
Liquors and ale			213 24
Tobacco		478 lbs.	180 04
Dry goods			836 22
Clothing and hats			1,518 41
Shoes, slippers, and leather			544 88
Blankets			396 20
Furniture and crockery			285 59
Hardware and tinware			983 95
Spoons and cutlery			25 85
Carpet and matting			6 65
Grain and feed			405 00
Seeds			63 77
Lumber			297 01
Building material			47 05
Brooms and brushes			172 96
Books and stationery			443 71
Light			3,189 29
Fuel and power			6,593 98
Paints, oils, and glass			436 83
Bedding			157 92
Castings and iron pipe			186 61
Miscellaneous			2,926 81
Payroll			37,898 86
Vegetables			135 37
Shoeing and blacksmithing			206 35
Trustees' salaries			1,592 90
Freight and express			273 65
Ice			898 15
Telegraph and telephone			110 51
Harness, whips, and repairs			84 55
Printing and advertising			102 00
Total distributed			\$79,276 36
Balance on hand June 30, 1896		\$2,284 80	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897		1,353 66	
			931 14
Total purchased			\$78,345 22

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Cost of the Different Departments of the Institution for the Forty-eighth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1897.

Department.	Amount.
Kitchen and dining-rooms.....	\$15,879 11
Male department.....	2,803 14
Female department.....	633 62
Bakery.....	3,660 62
Laundry.....	415 80
Engine-room.....	176 07
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable.. Farm.....	\$813 18
Garden.....	152 93
Dairy.....	152 48
Stable.....	422 42
Trustees' salaries.....	1,541 00
Building and repairs.....	1,592 90
Miscellaneous.....	1,279 19
Pharmacy.....	8 85
Sewing-room.....	1,156 36
Furnishings.....	697 13
Office.....	75 81
Payroll.....	812 80
Fuel and power.....	37,898 86
Light.....	5,963 87
Ice.....	3,239 57
Ice plant.....	898 15
Carpenter shop.....	33 09
Night watch.....	67 49
Shoe shop.....	42 68
Waitress.....	42 75
Printing and advertising.....	34 17
Center building.....	42 00
Steward's department.....	26 00
Lunacy Commission.....	4 33
Total distributed.....	261 00
Distributed and not purchased.....	\$79,276 36
Total.....	931 14
	\$78,345 22

TABLE No. 18.

Showing Articles Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Forty-ninth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.		Quantity.	Amount.
Flour.....	Wheat	654 bbls.	\$2,933 64
	Graham	7,300 lbs.	
Meats	Beef	76,634 lbs.	5,009 11
	Mutton	6,384 lbs.	
	Veal	859 1/4 lbs.	
	Ham and bacon	3,656 lbs.	
Sugar		32,911 lbs.	1,751 55
Tee		1,580 lbs.	312 00
Potatoes		141,643 lbs.	1,422 91
Butter		9,549 lbs.	1,832 80
Coffee		5,903 lbs.	868 17
Lard		2,520 lbs.	163 57
Fish (salt and fresh)		5,123 lbs.	284 11
Eggs		3,395 doz.	759 42
Beans		11,725 lbs.	244 87
Rice		5,053 lbs.	233 20
Cornmeal		4,800 lbs.	592 20
Oatmeal		15,100 lbs.	
Fruit (dried and canned)			1,546 68
Salt		7,550 lbs.	96 60
Vinegar		385 gals.	45 25
Syrup		843 1/2 gals.	202 55
Groceries			836 68
Soap			531 53
Drugs			809 17
Liquors			284 54
Tobacco		722 lbs.	180 50
Dry goods			1,669 04
Clothing and hats			1,842 90
Shoes, slippers, and leather			751 44
Blankets			398 33
Furniture and crockery			1,810 40
Hardware and tinware			1,898 40
Spoons and cutlery			72 50
Carpet and matting			31 45
Grain and feed			497 75
Seeds			125 05
Lumber			470 47
Building material			64 15
Brooms and brushes			201 87
Books and stationery			529 77
Light			2,576 10
Fuel and power			6,686 84
Paints, oils, and glass			497 25
Bedding			248 22
Castings and iron pipe			316 63
Miscellaneous			8,735 24
Payroll			34,795 49
Vegetables			123 96
Shoeing and blacksmithing			311 50
Managers' salaries			1,968 20
Freight and express			58 17
Revolving Fund (office expenses)			1,517 43
Telegraph and telephone			231 81
Harness, whips, and repairs			207 20
Printing and advertising			10 00
Total distributed			\$89,587 19
Balance on hand June 30, 1897	\$1,353 68		
Balance on hand June 30, 1898	2,918 62		
Purchased and not distributed			1,564 96
Total purchased			\$91,152 15

TABLE No. 19.

*Showing the Cost of the Different Departments of the Institution for the
Forty-ninth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1898.*

Department.	Amount.
Kitchen and dining-rooms.....	\$16,698 92
Male department.....	3,247 78
Female department.....	684 97
Bakery.....	4,216 17
Laundry.....	676 62
Engine-room.....	469 38
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable.....	
Farm.....	\$5,026 70
Garden.....	596 29
Dairy.....	612 83
Stable.....	554 06
Managers' salaries.....	6,789 88
Building and repairs.....	1,573 00
Pharmacy.....	907 81
Sewing-room.....	1,174 88
Furnishings.....	1,930 66
Office.....	890 16
Payroll.....	2,368 98
Fuel.....	84,795 49
Light and power.....	4,046 30
Carpenter shop.....	4,177 22
Shoe shop.....	1,581 81
Night watch.....	476 89
Social hall.....	31 31
Medical Superintendent.....	293 60
Assistant Physician.....	871 12
Ice plant.....	135 28
Steward's department.....	65 95
Lunacy Commission.....	210 81
Marking room.....	629 20
Transportation of patients.....	18 00
Total.....	625 50
Total.....	\$89,587 19
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	\$1,353 66
Balance on hand June 30, 1898.....	2,918 62
Purchased and not distributed.....	1,564 96
Total.....	\$91,152 15

TABLE No. 20.

Showing Articles Made in Sewing-room During the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons.....	683	Napkins (sanitary).....	168
Bags (hot water).....	47	Napkins (table).....	132
Bags (clothes).....	15	Sheets.....	1583
Bags (property).....	48	Sheets (laundry).....	78
Bandages.....	4	Sheets (protection).....	7
Burial sets.....	7	Suspenders.....	161
Blankets (canvas).....	8	Shirts.....	88
Camisoles.....	18	Scarfs.....	21
Chemises.....	72	Suits (canvas).....	3
Capes.....	73	Suits (denim).....	10
Covers.....	19	Shirts.....	7
Curtains.....	41	Towels (surgical).....	112
Caps (tarleton).....	190	Towels (bath).....	442
Comforters.....	11	Towels (roller).....	54
Cases (pillow).....	348	Towels (glass).....	30
Dresses.....	210	Table-cloths (bleached).....	42
Dresses (private).....	31	Table-cloths (turkey red).....	32
Drawers.....	75	Ticks, bed.....	112
Gowns.....	254	Ticks, pillow.....	76
Muffs.....	7	Waists.....	1
Mattress pads.....	5	Waist-cloths.....	10
Mattress cases.....	48		
Mittens.....	1	Total pieces.....	5,374

TABLE No. 21.

Showing Articles Made in Mattress-room During the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
New mattresses.....	100	Pillows made over.....	500
New pillows.....	100		
Mattresses made over.....	300	Total pieces.....	1,000

TABLE No. 22.

*Showing the Amount of New Work Performed and General Repairs Made
by the Carpenter for the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1898.*

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Wardrobes	22	10 rods waterway	4
Tables	35	Beetles for farmer	2
Cupboards and cases	42	Land smoothers	3
Beds	2	Reach for farm wagon	1
Dust boxes	3	Pole for cultivator	2
Window screens	24	Mills for brickyard	8
Door screens	7	Water boxes for brickyard	2
Splints	4	Scrapers for same	14
Comb cases	4	Brick moulds	2
Medicine trays	5	Basement floor east wing	2
Weirs	2	Bought wagon beds for farm wagon	1
Peels for bakery	12	Seat for farm wagon	8
Stools and chairs	4	Brake blocks for farm wagon	2
Coffins	32	Hay rack for farm wagon	2
Foot bath for horse barn	1	Building for ice plant (brick)	3
Blinds for ward windows	2	Cottage, five rooms, farmer	8
Chicken houses	7	Storm houses at entrance to basement	8
Roof on vegetable house	1	Sash for hothouse	2
Ventilators for same	2	Laundry addition (brick), 36x55	6
Sash for same	6	Cow barn (frame), 73x138	1
Steps to entrance of Supervisor's room	1	Platform for dairyman to remove waste from kitchen	1
Woodshed at rear of kitchen	1	Kitchen	6
Large water tank at N. E. corner of garden	1	Barracks building (brick) 2-story, 36x114	23
Roof on house below the avenue	1	Sand boxes for brickyard	14
Partitioned rooms in attic	3	Strikers for brick moulds	3
Roof on Supervisor's house	1	Hog troughs	3
Bread moulds	27	Sulphur houses for fruit-drying	75
Sink in general office	1	Cars for same	500
Sink in Dr. Dolan's office	1	Fruit boxes for same	2
Sink in attic	1	Drying trays	3
Partitioned two rooms in Steward's house for night watches	12	Hand barrows for same	3
Benches and settees	1	Sweat boxes for same	3
Drafting table	5	Racks for milk cans	3
Large cuspidores	11	Seat for dairyman's wagon	9
Doors paneled	12	Fencing 238 rods	5
Plugs for jack pot in kitchen	3	Woodwork for wagon	42
Writing desks	3	Fitted up three suites of rooms for Supt. and 1st Asst. Physician	28
Partitioned and fitted Supervisor's bath room	1	Stock barn watering troughs	6
Desk for Matron	3	Window glass	13
Commodore	4	Chairs repaired	7
Washing sinks	5	Locks repaired	37
Rosters for laundry and wards	13	Saws filed	28
Closet seats	4	Shades repaired	5
Food trays	3	Meat block dressed off (times)	19
Chamber racks	6	Carpets laid	42
Signboards	6	Window screens repaired	28
Porch and bath room at laundry	1	Doors repaired	6
Fitted up lemon room in basement	3	Wardrobes repaired	13
Set up steam drier in laundry	6	Floor polishers	7
Cooling tank for milk cans	24	Screen doors repaired	7
Orchard ladders	4	Tables repaired	37
Mortar boxes	6	Benches repaired	28
Scaffolding trestles	4	Windows repaired	5
Bridge N.E. corner garden	4	Mops repaired	19
Bridge railroad crossing		Beds repaired	
Bridge Highland Ave. south of orange grove		Repaired yard fence	
Bridge Highland Ave. near motor depot		Repaired property case	
		Repaired wagon bed	
		Repaired sleigh for gardener	
		Repaired partition for Ward F	

TABLE No. 22—Continued.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Repaired ice box, Sup't's kitchen		Repaired sink, ward F	
Repaired farm wagon		Repaired gardener's plow	
Repaired awnings, 1st Assistant Physician's rooms		Put up extra shelving, Wards B and D clothes room	
Closed opening in basement below Supervisor's room		Secured window guards in basement	
Put up sink, 1st Assistant Physician's office		Repaired brick mill	
Repaired yard fence		Hung 12 awnings at offices	
Changed partition Ward A (annex)		Put up extra shelving and drawers Ward C	
Removed awnings for winter		Repairing hand rails on stairways, east wing	
Repaired ice box		Repaired icecream freezers for bakery	
Cased pipes in ice plant		Repaired four settees, Ward A	
Turned 6 plungers for steam pumps		Repaired drawers in meat room table	
Post office at Steward's office		Repaired brick mill	
Repair meat block base		Repaired large scales, platform	
Changed 12 ventilators in wards		Repaired small scales, platform	
Repaired property cases, Ward F		Put up wire to train vines, west end	
Repaired floors after plumbers		Repaired stepladders, Ward C	
Repaired bridges east drive		Repaired brick mill	
Repaired 2 peels for bakery		Large frame for rubbish	
Repaired shelving and case		Repaired peel for bakery	
Drawers, Ward C		Repaired two drawers for Ward C	
Fitted up new dining-room, platform steps, etc.		Repaired yard fence	
Changed ventilators in refrigerator		Put up shades and curtains for First Assistant Physician	
Put down quarter round in dining-room and kitchen, Ward E		Put up shades and curtains for Superintendent's suite of rooms	
Repaired bridge south of building		Repaired yard fence	
Put up guard rail on bridge on Highland Avenue		New lock, Ward F dormitory	
Secured door frames throughout building		Repaired small scales, Steward's office	
Repaired medicine case, Ward F		Repaired five brick moulds	
Removed blinds from guards, Ward F		Put up partition in mattress room	
		Etc., etc.	

TABLE No. 23.

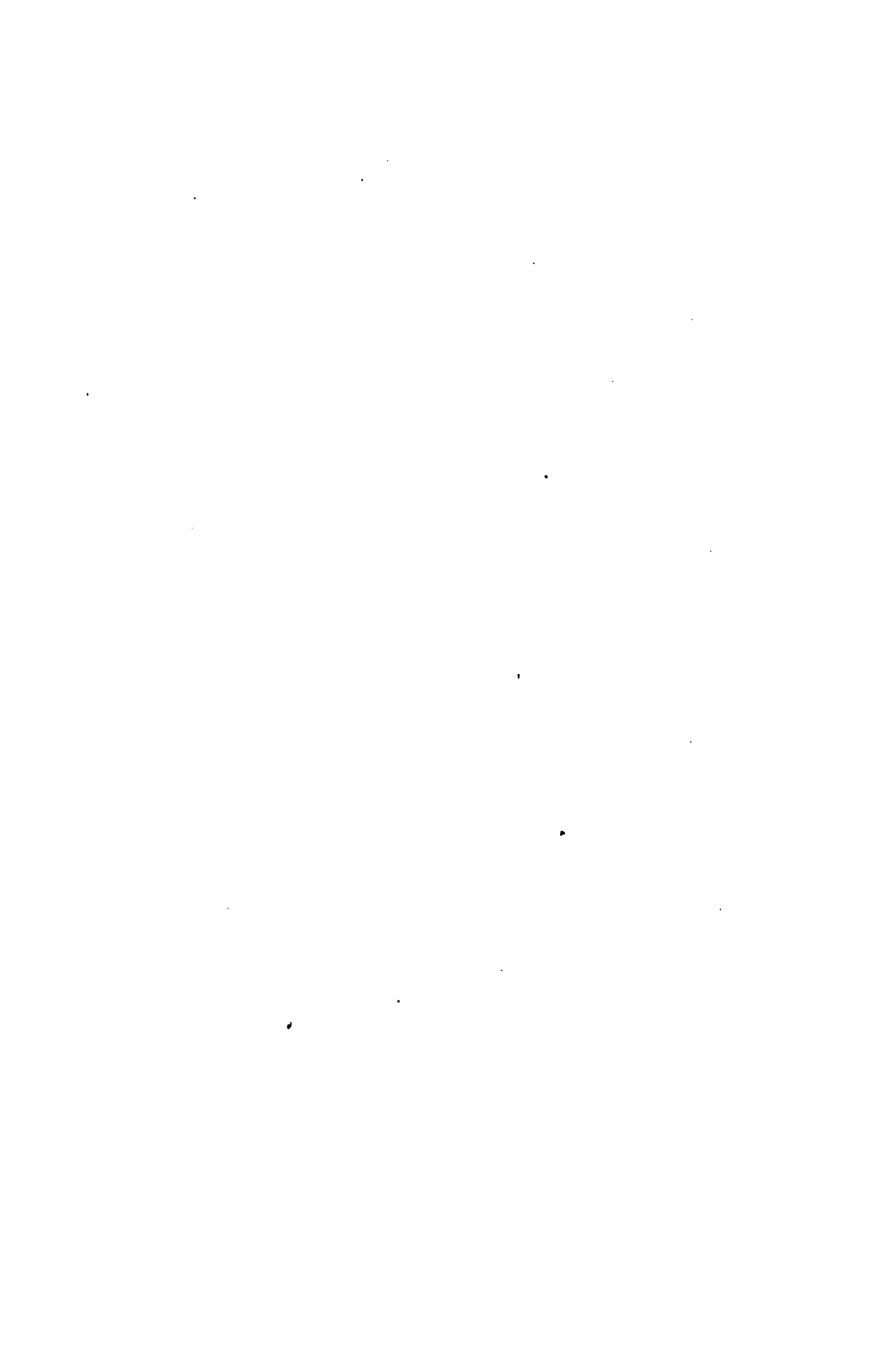
*Showing Produce from the Farm, Garden, and Dairy, for the Biennial
Period ending June 30, 1898.*

Produce.	Lbs.	Produce.	Lbs.
Vegetables—		Fruits, etc.—	
Asparagus	211	Apricots	18,800
Beans, string	3,100	Peaches	12,674
Beets, table	5,502	Grapes	2,700
Cabbage	40,088	Lemons	21,507
Celery	815	Oranges	240,473
Cucumbers	2,919	Strawberries	5,311
Corn, sweet	15,074	Blackberries	5,827
Egg plant	720	Raspberries	116
Lettuce	1,292	Muskmelons	16,368
Leeks	110	Watermelons	108,789
Onions	20,417	Hay, fodder, etc.—	
Oyster plant	85	Citron melon	16,000
Okra	30	Corn fodder	167,000
Peas, sweet	1,997	Carrots	26,315
Potatoes	12,398	Cow beets	167,000
Potatoes, sweet	38,815	Hay (barley)	244,000
Radish	455	Hay (alfalfa)	526,000
Rhubarb	389	Parsnips	5,983
Spinach	3,218	Pumpkins	64,780
Squash	10,016	Hay (rye)	22,000
Tomatoes	20,901	Stock—	
Turnip	16,005	Beef	2,069
		Veal	3,139
		Pork	14,255
		Milk (gallons)	38,957

REPORT

OF THE

MENDOCINO' STATE HOSPITAL.



REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to the law governing State Hospitals for the Insane, I herewith submit for your consideration my annual report of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1897.

BUILDING AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last annual report a horse barn has been built and paid for out of our contingent fund, sufficiently large to accommodate the horses belonging to the State, with a hay loft capable of carrying hay for the year. Sheds were constructed on each side of the barn for housing wagons, carriages, and farming implements of all kinds.

It being necessary to have more room for the accommodation of patients on Ward 5, rooms were fitted up over these sheds for sleeping apartments for nine employés.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm has furnished sufficient hay for feeding the stock, and we have sold 45,823 pounds of alfalfa hay for \$114 50 in the field.

The garden, under the supervision of our efficient gardener, L. F. Doering, has furnished an abundant supply of vegetables for the wants of the institution. Quite an addition has been made to the number of fruit trees in the orchard. The institution is indebted to the gentlemen in charge of the Experiment Station of the State University at Berkeley, for 150 apple trees of different varieties, most of which are growing vigorously and will no doubt prove a valuable addition to our fruit supply.

By the judicious use of drain tile, all of the low land has been drained and reclaimed, and it is now ready for the plow. This land is of the finest quality, and is highly adapted for garden purposes.

There has been cut on the farm during the year, 41 cords of oak wood; the estimated value of this, at \$3 50 per cord, makes a saving to the State of \$143 50.

SICKNESS.

During the past year there has been very little sickness among the inmates or employés. No epidemic or contagious diseases, with the exception of two or three mild cases of measles, which occurred with patients recently received; these patients were isolated and the disease did not spread.

INCREASE IN PATIENTS.

There has been an increase in the number of patients during the last year of 55. Total number of patients, June 30, 1897, 410.

Cost of maintenance per capita, $46\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents less than last year.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions is 34.70, and of deaths to whole number treated, 11.47.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is still an urgent necessity for an increased water supply.

The failure of the Executive to approve the bill passed by the Legislature, for an increased water supply, has worked great hardships upon this institution. At times, there is not sufficient water to run the elevators, and the food and other supplies have to be carried to the various wards.

The lawns are dying out for want of water, and the garden suffers for want of proper irrigation. In case of a fire, we would be practically helpless, and the lives of the inmates would be greatly endangered, to say nothing of the loss of property. I have no suggestions to make that I have not repeatedly presented; the fault does not lie with the Board of Managers.

FURNITURE.

At the end of the last fiscal year there were twenty-five bedsteads and mattresses that were available for male patients, and fourteen on the female wards. The increase for the past year has been a fraction less than five per month; with a similar increase for the next fiscal year, these beds will be occupied in about eight months.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

In my last annual report, the attention of the Board was called to the fact that the assembly hall was entirely inadequate, on account of its size, to the wants of the institution. At the present time, on account of the increase of the number of patients, the necessity for a larger hall has become more urgent. As the last Legislature made an appropriation of \$60,000 for an Administration Building, it is to be hoped that an assembly hall of sufficient size will be one of the features, and that the defect will be remedied in the near future.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1896-97.

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Showing the Number of Patients in the Hospital June 30, 1896; Number Admitted, Number Under Care and Treatment, Number Discharged, Died, and Eloped During the Year, and the Number Remaining in the Hospital on June 30, 1897.

From June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1896.....	285	70	355
Number admitted during year	158	61	219
Number returned escapes	1	0	1
Whole number under care and treatment	444	131	575
Number discharged recovered.....	53	23	76
Number discharged improved.....	9	3	12
Number discharged unimproved.....	7	2	9
Number discharged not insane.....	0	1	1
Number died.....	58	8	66
Number eloped.....	1	0	1
Number discharged, died, and eloped	128	37	165
Number remaining June 30, 1897	316	94	410

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from Which 219 Patients Were Committed from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda	16	7	23
Lake	2	1	3
Marin	7	3	10
Mendocino	13	8	21
San Francisco	111	34	145
Sonoma	9	8	17
Totals	158	61	219

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 219 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total	Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
America	0	1	1	Austria	4	0	4
California	24	16	40	Canada	4	2	6
Connecticut	1	0	1	China	13	0	13
Iowa	2	0	2	Denmark	5	1	6
Illinois	1	1	2	England	4	1	5
Kansas	1	0	1	Finland	2	1	3
Maine	0	1	1	France	6	1	7
Maryland	2	0	2	Germany	16	4	20
Massachusetts	2	3	5	Greece	1	0	1
Missouri	2	0	2	Japan	3	0	3
Michigan	1	0	1	Italy	9	1	10
New York	9	4	13	Ireland	20	11	31
Ohio	2	1	3	Norway	2	0	2
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	Mexico	2	3	5
Texas	0	2	2	Russia	1	0	1
Tennessee	1	0	1	Switzerland	2	0	2
Virginia	2	0	2	Sweden	2	3	5
United States	6	2	8	Scotland	1	0	1
Totals	57	31	88	West Indies	1	0	1
Unknown	1	1	2	Portugal	2	1	3
				Totals	100	29	129

TABLE No. 3.

Ages of 219 Patients at the Time of their Admission into the Hospital, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Ages.	Males	Females	Total
Between 10 and 20 years	3	1	4
Between 20 and 30 years	39	9	48
Between 30 and 40 years	39	22	61
Between 40 and 50 years	37	14	51
Between 50 and 60 years	21	8	29
Between 60 and 70 years	10	6	16
Between 70 and 80 years	3	0	3
Between 80 and 90 years	1	1	2
Unknown	5	0	5
Totals	158	61	219

TABLE No. 4.

Supposed Causes of Insanity in 219 Cases, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total
Apoplectic stroke	1	0	1	Masturbation	19	1	20
Alcoholism	9	0	9	Mining speculations	1	0	1
Business troubles	1	0	1	Maltreatment of husbands	0	1	1
Childbirth	0	2	2	Opium habit	1	1	2
Cerebral softening	1	0	1	Old age	0	1	1
Cerebral inflammation	1	0	1	Puerperal	0	1	1
Climacteric	0	4	4	Religious mania	0	2	2
Disappointment in love	1	1	2	Sunstroke	2	0	2
Exposure to the sun	1	0	1	Spinal disease	1	0	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1	Suppression of menses	0	1	1
Hereditary	2	3	5	Unknown	106	42	148
Head injury	6	0	6	Spiritualism	1	0	1
Hemiplegia when an infant	0	1	1				
Lues	2	0	2	Totals	158	61	219
Money troubles	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 5.

Class of Insanity of 219 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Class.	Males	Females	Total
Dementia	15	8	23
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Hereditary	1	0	1
Mania	15	7	22
Mania, recurrent	6	4	10
Melancholia	4	6	10
Monomania	4	0	4
Unknown	112	34	146
Totals	158	61	219

TABLE No. 6.

Civil Condition of 219 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females	Total
Divorced	0	2	2
Married	34	23	57
Single	109	18	127
Widows	0	15	15
Widowers	3	0	3
Unknown	12	3	15
Totals	158	61	219

TABLE No. 7.

Occupations of 219 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Occupation.	Males	Females	Total	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total
Agent	1	0	1	Miner	2	0	2
Actor	1	0	1	Machinist	1	0	1
Actress	0	1	1	Merchant	2	0	2
Bartender	2	0	2	Musician	1	3	4
Bookbinder	1	0	1	Nurse	0	1	1
Bedmaker	1	0	1	No occupation	11	8	19
Blacksmith	3	0	3	Printer	1	0	1
Barber	1	0	1	Plasterer	1	0	1
Broommaker	1	0	1	Physician	3	0	3
Cook	5	1	6	Picture business	1	0	1
Clerk	6	1	7	Plumber	1	0	1
Cooper	1	0	1	Painter	3	0	3
Conductor	2	0	2	Porter	1	0	1
Carpet cleaner	1	0	1	Shoemaker	1	0	1
Confectioner	1	0	1	Ship carpenter	1	0	1
Domestic	0	9	9	Stenographer	2	0	2
Fortune-teller	1	0	1	Stock buyer	1	0	1
Employé at San Quentin	1	0	1	Sailor	5	0	5
Farmer	13	0	13	Shoe fitter	0	1	1
Freight-handler	1	0	1	Teamster	5	0	5
Governess	0	1	1	Tanner	1	0	1
Housekeeper	0	5	5	Tea man	1	0	1
Housemaid	0	1	1	Tinner	1	0	1
Housewife	0	11	11	Tailor	2	0	2
House servant	3	4	7	Upholsterer	2	0	2
Insurance agent	1	0	1	Unknown	17	14	31
Lumberman	1	0	1				
Laborer	42	0	42	Totals	158	61	219
Longshoreman	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 66 Patients from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Date, and Cause of Death.		Age	Males	Females
1896.				
July	4—Consumption	24	1	
	24—Suicide while on leave of absence	26	1	
Aug.	8—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	42	1	
	15—Epilepsy	50	1	
	15—General paresis	30	1	
	16—Apoplexy	58	1	
	24—Consumption	33	1	
	27—Heart disease	38	1	
Sept.	11—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	65	1	
	14—General paresis	45	1	
	20—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	54	1	
	21—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	70		1
	21—Senility	82	1	
	25—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	24	1	
	28—General paresis	42		1
	30—Exhaustion from peritoneal inflammation	35		1
Oct	1—Senility	65		1
	5—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	24	1	
	7—General paresis	66	1	
	14—Consumption	23		1
	26—Softening of the brain	73	1	
	27—Chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels	33	1	
	28—General paresis	38	1	
Nov.	6—General paresis	40	1	
	8—General paresis	53	1	
	8—General paresis		1	
	23—General paresis	50	1	
	24—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease		1	
	25—Apoplexy	63	1	
	25—Exhaustion from acute mania	38	1	
Dec.	4—General paresis	30	1	
	5—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	63	1	
	6—Old age	83	1	
	14—General paresis	50	1	
	20—Exhaustion from acute mania	47	1	
	25—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	55	1	
1897.				
Jan.	16—General paresis	50	1	
	10—General paresis	40	1	
	11—Suicide by hanging	39		1
	14—Consumption	41	1	
	18—General paresis	41	1	
	24—Consumption	24	1	
Feb.	1—Bright's disease	70		1
	3—Atheroma of cerebral artery	72	1	
	17—General paresis	56	1	
	25—General paresis	39	1	
	25—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease		1	
Mar.	5—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	33	1	
	6—Acute puerperal mania	30		1
	9—Old age	76	1	
	13—Epilepsy	21	1	
	14—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	53	1	
	26—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	34	1	
Apr.	2—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	36	1	
	16—Consumption	21	1	
	25—General paresis	39	1	
	24—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	73	1	
	28—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	41	1	
May	13—General paresis	43	1	
	13—Epilepsy	33	1	
	18—Tuberculosis	36	1	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Age	Males	Females
1897.			
May 21—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	78	1	.....
23—General paresis		1	.....
27—General paresis	22	1	.....
June 10—Cerebral hemorrhage	67	1	.....
22—General paresis	60	1	.....
Totals		58	8

TABLE No. 9.

Recapitulation of Causes of Death of 66 Patients from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Causes of Death.	Males	Females	Total	Causes of Death.	Males	Females	Total
Acute puerperal mania	0	1	1	Epilepsy	3	0	3
Atheroma of the cerebral arteries	1	0	1	Exhaustion from peritoneal inflammation	0	1	1
Apoplexy	2	0	2	General paresis	20	1	21
Bright's disease	0	1	1	Heart failure	1	0	1
Consumption	5	1	6	Old age	2	0	2
Chronic inflammation of stomach and bladder	1	0	1	Suicide	1	1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	0	1	Senility	1	1	3
Exhaustion from chronic disease of the brain	16	1	17	Softening of the brain	1	0	1
Exhaustion from acute mania	2	0	2	Tuberculosis	1	0	1
				Totals	58	8	66

TABLE No. 10.

Articles Made in Sewing-Room from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons, white	95	Napkins, hemmed	60
Aprons, colored	83	Night dresses	79
Aprons, rubber	8	Pillowslips, white	98
Bedspreads, hemmed	18	Pillowslips, colored	187
Blankets, canvas	1	Skirts	90
Bedticks	131	Sheets	675
Bags, assorted sizes	43	Shrouds	55
Chemises	3	Suspenders, bedticking	68
Coats, waiters	12	Strings, restraint	24
Caps, night	40	Table cloths, hemmed	31
Coffin pillows	54	Towels, bath	373
Curtains, pantry	9	Towels, roller	105
Dresses	162	Towels, dish	298
Drop cloth for painter	1	Towels, huck, whipped	150
Drawers, for male patients (pairs)	479	Undershirts, for male patients, Canton flannel	409
Drawers, for female patients (pairs)	73	Undershirts, for female patients	27
Iron holders for laundry	24	Waists	17
Jackets, restraint	17		
Mats, canvas, for spittoons	17		

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 11.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$2,668 80	Blankets	\$282 35
Meat	3,019 54	Furniture and crockery	241 36
Sugar	848 13	Hams and bacon	154 90
Tea	168 50	Hardware and tinware	622 48
Syrup	159 40	Cutlery and spoons	31 27
Potatoes	707 39	Carpet and matting	70 88
Butter	1,863 30	Grain and feed	287 53
Chicory and coffee	482 16	Garden seeds and tools	71 07
Beans	202 94	Lumber	483 28
Fish	495 06	Building material and repairs	459 78
Poultry and eggs	505 29	Brooms and brushes	142 21
Rice and cracked wheat	290 03	Books and stationery	42 95
Corn and oatmeal	208 18	Gasoline	1,122 00
Fruit, canned and dried	471 21	Fuel	4,479 05
Salt	43 85	Paints and oils	267 15
Vinegar	48 57	Bedding	107 55
Small groceries	454 67	Castings and iron pipe	54 62
Spices and extracts	13 49	Miscellaneous	303 16
Baking powder and soda	73 49	Payroll	34,841 90
Crackers	81 38	Blacksmithing	205 87
Pickles	57 22	Salary of Board of Managers	1,701 50
Pearl barley and split peas	20 25	Freight and express	600 74
Hominy	30 00	Milk	1,680 18
Salt fish	25 70	Postage	50 00
Cheese	44 73	Typewriter	80 00
Advertising	401 00	Sprinkling wagon	100 00
Soap	352 22	Window guards and transoms	190 00
Drugs	603 11	Surveying	30 00
Liquors	85 29	Harness	51 50
Tobacco	593 46	Sewing-machine and motor	65 25
Dry goods	1,143 07	Horse	75 00
Clothing and hats	972 21		
Shoes and leather	487 95	Total	\$66,498 28

TABLE No. 12.

Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-room	\$12,451 23	Steward's office and store	\$207 35
Male department	2,405 95	Payroll	34,841 90
Female department	256 42	Permanent improvements	627 95
Bakery	2,582 16	Laundry building	66 24
Laundry	207 83	Freight	454 49
Engine and boiler rooms	180 93	Expressage and telegraphing	146 25
Farm, garden, and stable	841 01	Paint shop	250 64
Expense of administration	1,701 50	Shoe shop	63 37
Building and repairs	399 69	Carpenter shop	277 04
Miscellaneous	104 06	Advertising	401 00
Drug store	708 09	Gas house	1,122 00
Sewing-room	1,034 34	Fuel	4,479 05
Furnishing	584 23		
Administration building	89 57	Total	\$66,498 28

TABLE No. 13.

Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

For What Purpose.	Cost.
Maintenance	\$65,286 10
Furnishing and permanent improvements	1,212 18
Total.....	\$66,498 28

TABLE No. 14.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Months.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1896—July.....	359.1	\$173 67	\$0 48.3	\$14 97
August.....	363.6	151 11	41.5	12 86
September.....	364.3	169 99	46.6	13 98
October.....	365.9	169 12	46.2	14 32
November.....	374.4	186 71	49.8	14 94
December.....	383.1	188 10	49	15 19
1897—January.....	378.8	176 67	46.6	14 45
February.....	389.9	184 10	47.2	13 21
March.....	394.8	187 31	47.4	14 70
April.....	405.3	192 27	47.4	14 22
May.....	410.8	174 97	42.5	13 18
June.....	413.5	193 76	46.8	14 05
Totals.....	383.6	\$178 98	\$0 46.5	\$14 17

TABLE No. 15.

Products of the Farm and Garden for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Asparagus	50 lbs.	Pumpkins	93
Beans	1,950 lbs.	Potatoes	46,137 lbs.
Beets	2,532 lbs.	Pork	12,110 lbs.
Cabbage	8,606 lbs.	Radishes	435 lbs.
Carrots	17,538 lbs.	Rutabagas	3,270 lbs.
Cauliflower	130 lbs.	Rhubarb	414 lbs.
Celery	2,851 lbs.	Strawberries	188 lbs.
Corn	986 doz.	Gooseberries	51 lbs.
Cucumbers	567 doz.	Kohlrabi	60 lbs.
Eggs	46½ doz.	Tomatoes	5,581 lbs.
Lettuce	2,548 lbs.	Turnips	6,810 lbs.
Leeks	918 lbs.	Gherkins	50 lbs.
Watermelons	174	Horseradish	75 lbs.
Muskmelons	1,571	Wood	32 cds.
Onions	5,000 lbs.	Sauerkraut	6 bbls.
Parsnips	4,529 lbs.	Grain hay	25 tons
Peas	862 lbs.	Alfalfa hay	31 tons
Peppers, green	458 lbs.		

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

STATISTICAL TABLES, ETC.

Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1898.

	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Number of patients June 30, 1897.....	316	94	410
Number admitted during the year.....	151	60	211
Number returned escapes.....	2	0	2
Number under care and treatment.....	469	154	623
Number discharged recovered.....	42	14	56
Number discharged improved.....	8	5	13
Number discharged unimproved.....	3	1	4
Number died.....	53	14	67
Number escaped.....	6	0	6
Number discharged, died, and escaped.....	112	34	146
Number remaining June 30, 1898.....	357	120	477

From the appended table of statistics, it will be seen that we have an increase in the number of patients during the last twelve months of 67. During the preceding year the increase was 59, making for the two years covered by the biennial report, an increase of 126, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per month for the two years ending June 30, 1898.

The seemingly rapid increase in the percentage of insane people to the population in this State, and other civilized countries, has attracted

much attention of late, and the question is often asked: What is the cause of so much mental derangement among the people? This question is not an easy problem; the causes which produce insanity are many and far-reaching in their effects, and are firmly ingrafted upon the habits and customs of modern civilization. This is not the place to discuss in detail so important a question, but a few facts which have come under my observation may be of interest.

There have been committed to this institution during the last two years, ending June 30, 1898, 430 patients. Of these, 51 had been in an asylum before, some of them two, three, and a few as many as five times. Of the 430 patients, 81, or 18.8 per cent, used or had used alcohol, in some form, to excess; 52, or 12 per cent, used morphine or cocaine, either separate, or together, and frequently with alcohol to excess. In 153 cases no report as to the use of alcohol was made on the accompanying commitment, and the meager family history given in the commitment gave no information in regard to the matter. There is no reason why alcohol, morphine, and cocaine should not be classed together as immediate or exciting causes of insanity. If we do this, we have 133 of the 430 cases, or about 30 per cent of all the cases committed, using some deleterious drug to excess. Here we evidently have some of the most prolific causes of insanity brought to light. Among the remoter predisposing causes, heredity takes first rank. This is a universally admitted fact by nearly all of the authors upon insanity. But how is this hereditary predisposition acquired? Certainly a predisposition to insanity is not a normal condition. It is a well-known fact that the improper use of alcohol in any of its various forms, or the use of morphine or cocaine to excess, produces degeneration in the nervous tissue of the offspring. The children of such parents, as a rule, have less mental capacity, less energy, or less nervous force, are more liable to suffer from nervous diseases in their various forms, particularly from epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, and insanity. They have frequently an inherited tendency to the use of stimulants, and a weak will to resist temptations to excesses, thus increasing and perpetuating the tendency to nervous and somatic degeneration, until finally the family becomes extinct. Kraepelin, a celebrated author on insanity, says: "Among the poisons which cause disturbance of the mental faculties, alcohol plays by far the most important part. From 10 to 30 and even 40 per cent of all cases of mental derangement are produced by alcohol in some form. The causative significance of the action of alcohol above all else depends upon its poisonous action upon the cortex or gray substance of the brain."

Demme, another German writer, in his work on the influence of alcohol upon the organism of children, says: "Twenty families were under

observation for twelve years; these families were divided into two groups. In the first group, the parents were drinkers; the second group were temperate. Among the group of drinkers there were 57 children, and of these only 10, or 17.5 per cent were entirely normal. The other children suffered from various forms of degeneration, deformity, chorea, epilepsy, idiocy, and some were dwarfs. Twenty-five, or 43.7 per cent, died before the end of the first year of life. Among the temperate families, there were 61 children; of these, only 5 died in childhood. Fifty, or 81.9 per cent, were healthy;" and he adds, "these experiences show conclusively that chronic alcoholic poisoning not only destroys the individual who drinks, but places the stamp of degeneration upon the coming generations."

Clauston, a well-known English writer upon insanity, says, in speaking of the causes of insanity: "Alcohol is, unfortunately, the most common of all the causes of insanity, in some cases producing it *de novo*, and in others bringing into activity, hereditary and acquired brain weaknesses. From 15 to 20 per cent of the cases of mental disease may, taking the country throughout, be put down to alcohol, as a cause, wholly or in part. There are few of the unfavorable conditions of life that by themselves cause more human degeneration than by the use of alcohol. These degenerations are transmitted from generation to generation in some form or other by hereditary laws, if not corrected by new and improved conditions of life."

CLINICAL RECORD.

From the opening of this institution on the 12th day of December, 1893, up to May 1, 1898, no well-defined plan had been adopted for keeping a clinical record. Up to this time each physician made such notes of his cases as were necessary for a careful understanding of the case. Under this system it was found impossible, without great labor, to write up a history of any particular case. In order to do this it would be necessary to review the notebook from the time the patient was admitted until the case was discharged or had died. This was found to be very unsatisfactory, and upon consultation with Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of the State Commission in Lunacy, we have devised a system by which a careful history is kept of each case from the time the patient is received up to the time he or she ceases to be an inmate of this hospital. The record of each case becomes a continuous record while the patient remains under observation, and can be referred to at any time by the Superintendent or the friends of the patient. Each case is numbered, indorsed, and filed, and becomes a part of the records of the institution. Such a record, if properly kept, besides being valuable for reference by the medical staff, might be very

valuable from a medico-legal point of view, in cases where property rights were involved. In addition to this record and as a part of the same, careful post-mortem examinations of all cases dying at the hospital, where no objection is made, and where the remains are buried at the hospital, are made. These examinations are carefully noted in the post-mortem book, and become a part of the clinical record, thus enabling the physician to verify or not, as the case may be, the diagnosis.

WATER SUPPLY.

Since my last annual report there has been considerable progress made toward completing our water-supply system. A new pipe line has been laid (12, 13, and 14 inches), and a contract has been let for constructing a dam to impound water for same. The total cost of pipe line and dam will be about \$11,000. When this system has been completed, as it will be in a few months, we will have a complete water system, which will furnish us ample water for all of the needs of the hospital and grounds, for lighting, and, during most of the year, power for running machinery.

SICKNESS.

During the last fiscal year, the health of the institution has been excellent. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

FARM AND GARDEN.

It will be seen, by reference to the Steward's report, that sufficient hay has been raised on the farm to more than supply the demands of the institution; the surplus has been sold and the money placed to the credit of the contingent fund. The garden has furnished an ample supply of all vegetables used, as well as a supply of potatoes for about six months of the year.

LIGHTING PLANT.

Our water-supply system will be completed in a short time, when we will be prepared to furnish water power for electric lighting, and I would recommend that your Honorable Board ask the next Legislature for an appropriation for that purpose. The estimated cost of waterwheel, and a dynamo that will furnish 360 lights, with a capacity for several arc lights, is \$1,000; freight and setting up of same, \$250; cost of wiring and for lamps, \$750; making a total estimated cost of the entire plant of \$2,000.

ICE PLANT AND COOLING ROOM.

The same urgent necessity still exists for an ice plant and cold-storage room for keeping meat, etc., as heretofore. In a hot climate like this, ice and cold storage become a necessity. The estimated cost of such a plant, outside of a building for the same, is \$3,000.

BUILDING FOR LIGHTING PLANT.

A small building will be necessary to house the lighting plant, and also the ice plant. The estimated cost of the same will not exceed the sum of \$1,000.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

This institution is yet without an assembly hall. The hall which we are at present using was intended for a dormitory for patients, and it is entirely inadequate for an assembly hall. The present plans of the buildings contemplate the erection of such a hall between the present Ward Building and the Administration Building soon to be erected. Not until this hall is built will the structure be complete. The estimated cost of such a hall, or building, to contain an assembly hall, is \$16,000.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR ATTICS.

The institution is well protected from fire, with the exception of the several attics. Should a fire break out in either of these attics, it would be very difficult to control it. The ventilators from the wards open into the attics, and through these ventilators dust, lint, etc., are carried by the draft and deposited in the attics. This deposit is very inflammable, and if a fire should ever start it would be difficult to control it. The access to these attics is through an opening in the ceiling of the upper wards, and by ladder only. There are no fire hydrants in any of the attics, and in case of a fire at this point we would be practically helpless. A passageway to these attics should be constructed, so that they will be easy of access when necessary. The ventilators should be extended outside of the building, and an efficient water system put in, which could be used in case of a fire. This is a matter that requires urgent attention. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$5,000.

SEWER.

The sewage from the present system is dropped into a small creek on the ground of J. P. Hoffman, about 3,500 feet from the building. During the dry season this creek becomes dry and deposits from the sewer make it very offensive. Trouble is sure to arise, unless this condition of affairs is corrected. Probably the surest and most effectual way to do this is by fire. In many places sewage and other garbage are effectually and economically destroyed by cremation. This will involve an expense probably of about \$10,000 for a plant. From what information I can get, the expense after the plant has been erected will be very small. An extension of the sewer would involve considerable expense, and in the near future would probably be subject to the same objection as at present, that it would become offensive. If a crematory is built and it gives satisfaction, the sewage would no longer be a disturbing feature.

FURNITURE FOR WARDS AND CENTER BUILDING.

When the Administration Building is completed and ready for occupancy we will have two new wards, which will accommodate about one hundred and fifty more patients. These wards will have to be furnished.

It will cost about \$20 per bed to do this, or about.....	\$3,000 00
Cost of furnishing 7 attendants' rooms.....	210 00
Cost of furnishing two ward dining-rooms	300 00
Estimated cost for furniture for Administration Building.....	3,000 00
Total estimated cost for furniture	\$6,510 00

MAINTENANCE.

The number of patients in the hospital on June 30, 1898, was 477. The average increase for the last four years has been between 5 and 6 each month. At this rate of increase, we would have on June 30, 1899, about 550 patients. The average cost per capita for the last year has been nearly 45 cents per day. Figuring at this rate for 550 patients for the year, it will take an appropriation of \$90,337 50.

At the same rate of increase, we will have during the year 1900 and 1901, 620 patients, which, at the same per capita cost, would require an appropriation of \$101,835. Total for the two years, \$192,172 50.

RECAPITULATION.

For lighting plant, dynamo, motor, wiring, etc., complete.....	\$2,000 00
For ice plant and cold storage system.....	3,000 00
For building for ice plant, etc.....	1,000 00
For connecting building between Ward and Administration Buildings.....	16,000 00
For improvements in attics, protection against fire, etc.....	5,000 00
For crematory system for destroying sewage, etc.....	10,000 00
For furniture for Ward and Administration Buildings	6,510 00
Total	\$43,510 00

ENTERTAINMENTS.

As before mentioned, we are very much in need of an assembly hall for entertainments and for religious services. The dormitory now in use for such purposes is much too small, and in summer is very warm and uncomfortable, and besides it will soon be needed for patients. For this reason, our entertainments have not been as satisfactory as they would have been had we had sufficient room.

The steadily increasing number of patients renders the erection of an assembly hall a more pressing necessity than ever.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to acknowledge the regular receipt of the following newspapers and periodicals which have been gratuitously sent and distributed among the patients. They are greatly appreciated by them,

and I desire to thus take the means of thanking the publishers of the same for their kind remembrance of these unfortunate people:

San Francisco Argus.	Amador Dispatch.
San Francisco Wasp.	Yolo Mail.
San Francisco News Letter.	Colusa Sun.
Virginia Chronicle (Nevada).	Oakland Enquirer.
La Voce Del Popolo.	Point Arena Record.
Salinas Weekly Journal.	Santa Cruz Surf.
L' Italia.	Petaluma.
Marysville Daily Appeal.	Napa Register.
San Francisco Abend Post.	Salinas Democrat.
Sacramento Record-Union.	Sacramento Bee.
A Uniao Portegueza.	Biggs Argus.
New England Staats Zeitung.	San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman.
Marysville Semi-Weekly Appeal.	San José Herald.
Ukiah Republican Press.	La Vita.
Ukiah Dispatch-Democrat.	Visalia Delta.
Fort Bragg Advocate.	Mendocino Beacon.

To the officers and employés of this institution, I desire to extend my sincere thanks, not only for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, but for the active interest they have taken in the work.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I shall ever feel grateful for your uniform kindness and courtesy, and for the careful consideration which you have always given to recommendations which I have made from time to time relating to the welfare of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of Admissions, Recoveries, Deaths, etc., from December 12, 1893, to July 1, 1898.

	Dec. 12, '93, to July 1, '94.	July 1, '94, to July 1, '95.	July 1, '95, to July 1, '96.	July 1, '96, to July 1, '97.	July 1, '97, to July 1, '98.
Admissions.....	237	182	192	219	211
Returned escapes.....	0	0	4	1	2
Recoveries.....	13	63	74	76	56
Discharges uncured.....	1	7	13	22	17
Deaths.....	7	27	45	66	67
Escapes.....	0	4	4	1	6
Number resident at close of each year.	215	296	355	410	470
Whole number treated.....	237	397	492	575	623
Increase.....	215	81	59	55	67
Per cent of recoveries to admissions..	.55	34.62	38.54	34.65	26.54
Per cent of deaths on number treated..	2.95	6.80	9.15	8.71	10.75

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1897-98.

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Showing the Number of Patients in the Hospital June 30, 1897; Number Admitted, Number Under Care and Treatment, Number Discharged, Died, and Escaped during the Year, and the Number Remaining in the Hospital on June 30, 1898.

From June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1897	316	94	410
Number admitted during the year	151	60	211
Number of returned escapes.....	2	0	2
Number under care and treatment	469	154	623
Number discharged recovered.....	42	14	56
Number discharged improved.....	8	5	13
Number discharged unimproved	3	1	4
Number died.....	53	14	67
Number escaped.....	6	0	6
Number discharged, died, and escaped	112	34	146
Number remaining June 30, 1898	357	120	477

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from Which 211 Patients were Committed from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda	13	10	23
Contra Costa	1	0	1
Lake	4	2	6
Marin	2	0	2
Mendocino	16	5	21
San Francisco	98	38	136
Siskiyou	1	0	1
Shasta	1	0	1
Sonoma	15	5	20
Totals	151	60	211

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 211 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total	Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
California	15	11	26	Australia	0	1	1
Indiana	1	1	2	Austria	3	0	3
Illinois	2	1	3	China	11	0	11
Iowa	1	1	2	Canada	3	2	5
Kansas	1	0	1	Denmark	2	1	3
Maine	3	0	3	England	2	2	4
Michigan	2	1	3	France	1	1	2
Massachusetts	5	4	9	Finland	3	0	3
Maryland	1	0	1	Germany	19	4	23
Missouri	2	0	2	Ireland	14	13	27
Minnesota	0	1	1	Italy	8	1	9
New York	13	3	16	Mexico	1	1	2
Nebraska	2	0	2	Norway	2	1	3
New Hampshire	1	0	1	Portugal	1	1	2
Nevada	0	1	1	Scotland	2	0	2
Ohio	9	0	9	Switzerland	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	3	0	3	Sweden	1	3	4
Virginia	1	2	3				
Vermont	1	0	1				
Wisconsin	4	0	4				
United States	5	3	8				
Totals	72	29	101	Totals	76	31	107
Unknown	3	0	3				

TABLE No. 3.

Ages of 211 Patients at the Time of their Admission into the Hospital, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Ages.	Males	Females..	Total
Between 10 and 20 years.....	1	1	2
Between 20 and 30 years.....	27	10	37
Between 30 and 40 years.....	47	18	65
Between 40 and 50 years.....	36	15	51
Between 50 and 60 years.....	19	4	23
Between 60 and 70 years.....	13	6	19
Between 70 and 80 years.....	7	4	11
Between 80 and 90 years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	0	1	1
Totals.....	151	60	211

TABLE No. 4.

Supposed Causes of Insanity in 211 Cases, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females..	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females..	Total
Alcoholism.....	15	6	21	Not stated.....	54	24	78
Business reverses.....	6	0	6	Old age.....	4	0	4
Disappointment in love.....	0	1	1	Overwork.....	1	2	3
Epilepsy.....	5	4	9	Paresis.....	1	0	1
Grief over death of relatives.....	2	2	4	Religious excitement.....	3	2	5
Hereditary.....	3	2	5	Suppressed menses.....	0	1	1
Head injury.....	2	2	4	Spine injury.....	1	1	2
Klondyke excitement.....	1	0	1	Sunstroke.....	2	0	2
Loss of employment.....	5	0	5	Spiritualism.....	1	0	1
Lack of nourishment.....	1	1	2	Shock from exposure.....	0	1	1
Masturbation.....	27	1	28	Typhoid malarial fever.....	0	1	1
Morphine and cocaine habit.....	15	2	17	Uterine trouble.....	0	3	3
Myxœdema.....	1	0	1	Unpleasant surround'gs.....	0	1	1
Menopause.....	0	3	3	Worrimment.....	1	0	1
				Totals.....	151	60	211

TABLE No. 5.

Class of Insanity of 211 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Class.	Males	Females	Total	Class.	Males	Females	Total
Acute mania.....	29	12	41	Not stated.....	53	15	68
Cerebral softening.....	1	1	2	Paranoia.....	11	3	14
Chronic mania.....	5	3	8	Paresis.....	2	0	2
Dementia.....	6	3	9	Recurrent mania.....	4	5	9
Epilepsy.....	5	1	6	Religious mania.....	2	1	3
Hysteria.....	0	1	1	Senile dementia.....	9	1	10
Mania.....	8	3	11				
Melancholia.....	12	11	23	Totals.....	151	60	211
Monomania.....	4	0	4				

TABLE No. 6.

Civil Condition of 211 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females	Total
Divorced.....	4	1	5
Married.....	36	26	62
Single.....	94	20	114
Widows.....	0	11	11
Widowers.....	12	0	12
Unknown.....	5	2	7
Totals.....	151	60	211

TABLE No. 7.

Occupations of 211 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898

Occupation.	Males	Females	Total	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total
Attendant.....	1	0	1	No occupation.....	9	10	19
Butcher.....	1	0	1	Nurse.....	0	2	2
Brakeman.....	1	0	1	Nurseryman.....	1	0	1
Barber.....	1	0	1	Physician.....	1	0	1
Bookkeeper.....	1	0	1	Printer.....	1	0	1
Bricklayer.....	2	0	2	Preacher.....	1	0	1
Baker.....	4	0	4	Piano-mover.....	1	0	1
Cooper.....	1	0	1	Painter.....	2	0	2
Cook.....	4	0	4	Prize-fighter.....	1	0	1
Carriagemaker.....	1	0	1	Photographer.....	1	0	1
Clerk.....	2	0	2	Pauper.....	1	1	2
Courtesan.....	0	1	1	Plumber.....	1	0	1
Cheesemaker.....	1	0	1	Sewing-machine agent..	1	0	1
Carpenter.....	2	0	2	Stone mason.....	1	0	1
Carpetsweeper.....	1	0	1	Stairbuilder.....	1	0	1
Domestic.....	0	7	7	Stockraiser.....	1	0	1
Dresser in theater.....	1	0	1	Silk-weaver.....	1	0	1
Drug clerk.....	1	0	1	Ship carpenter.....	1	0	1
Dishwasher.....	2	0	2	Salesman.....	1	0	1
Electrician.....	1	0	1	Saloonkeeper.....	2	0	2
Editor.....	1	0	1	Servant.....	0	7	7
Farmer.....	12	0	12	Store-trader.....	0	1	1
Fisherman.....	1	0	1	Student.....	0	1	1
Fireman.....	1	0	1	Seamstress.....	0	1	1
Furniture-polisher.....	1	0	1	Sailor.....	2	0	2
Gardener.....	2	0	2	Tailor.....	3	0	3
Harnessmaker.....	1	0	1	Tile-cutter.....	1	0	1
Hostler.....	1	0	1	Teamster.....	3	0	3
Housewife.....	0	26	26	Tanner.....	1	0	1
Horseshoer.....	1	0	1	Tinner.....	1	0	1
Ironer.....	1	0	1	Upholsterer.....	1	0	1
Lodginghouse-keeper.....	1	0	1	Vagrant.....	1	0	1
Longshoreman.....	2	0	2	Wash-woman.....	0	1	1
Lumberman.....	2	0	2	Waiter.....	4	0	4
Laundress.....	0	1	1	Wash-man.....	1	0	1
Laborer.....	35	0	35	Wine-dealer.....	1	0	1
Miner.....	2	0	2	Unknown.....	7	1	8
Mail clerk.....	1	0	1				
Merchant.....	2	0	2	Totals.....	151	60	211
Marble cutter.....	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 67 Patients from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1897.			
July—			
Exhaustion from acute mania	54	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	30	—	1
Exhaustion from acute mania	32	—	1
August—			
General paresis	64	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	60	1	—
Valvular disease of the heart	35	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	38	1	—
Exhaustion from acute mania	23	1	—
September—			
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	56	1	—
Exhaustion from acute mania	37	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	30	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	50	—	1
Tuberculosis	47	1	—
Chronic brain disease	68	—	1
October—			
Consumption	24	1	—
Exhaustion from locomotor ataxia	—	1	—
Exhaustion from mania	41	1	—
Tuberculosis	60	1	—
November—			
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	37	1	—
Tuberculosis	55	1	—
General paresis	47	1	—
Senility	68	1	—
Tuberculosis	52	1	—
December—			
General paresis	35	1	—
General paresis	56	1	—
General paresis	63	1	—
Edema of the lung	68	—	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	64	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	43	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	76	—	1
Apoplexy	61	1	—
1898.			
January—			
Chronic brain disease	54	1	—
Epilepsy	30	1	—
Chronic brain disease	49	1	—
Nephritis	77	1	—
General paresis	36	1	—
February—			
General paresis	56	1	—
General paresis	32	1	—
March—			
Nephritis	69	1	—
General paresis	63	1	—
General paresis	45	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	72	—	1
Pneumonia	44	—	1
General paresis	40	1	—
Tuberculosis	—	1	—
April—			
Pneumonia, with heart trouble	61	1	—
Edema of the lung	65	1	—
Cerebral meningitis	37	1	—
Consumption	60	—	1
Tuberculosis	25	1	—

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 11.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour.....	\$3,363 64	Spoons and cutlery.....	\$51 59
Meat.....	3,793 69	Grain and feed.....	204 32
Sugar.....	1,012 22	Garden seed and tools.....	85 57
Tea.....	196 00	Lumber.....	505 95
Syrup.....	149 93	Building material and repairs.....	580 08
Potatoes.....	820 51	Brooms and brushes.....	131 76
Butter.....	2,372 76	Books and stationery.....	169 76
Coffee and chicory.....	586 79	Gasoline.....	1,167 14
Lard.....	23 50	Fuel.....	4,692 52
Fish.....	436 28	Paints, oils, and glass.....	346 68
Poultry and eggs.....	475 31	Bedding.....	278 89
Beans.....	254 16	Castings and iron pipe.....	141 79
Rice and cracked wheat.....	455 78	Returned escapes.....	18 25
Corn and oatmeal.....	292 53	Discharged patients.....	268 70
Straw.....	36 50	Freight and express.....	296 77
Salt.....	60 90	Milk.....	2,072 32
Vinegar.....	38 30	Carpets.....	72 44
Small groceries.....	505 75	Expenses and salaries Lunacy Commission.....	1,050 50
Spices and extracts.....	14 03	Surrey.....	98 90
Baking powder and soda.....	57 15	Insurance on boilers.....	35 34
Crackers.....	91 22	Horse blankets.....	17 60
Pickles.....	93 07	Store truck.....	20 00
Pearl barley and split peas.....	26 11	Formaldehyde generators.....	50 00
Canned and dried fruits.....	485 06	Garden hose.....	25 00
Hominy.....	23 76	Belting.....	13 60
Hams and bacon.....	283 93	Hops.....	25 22
Cheese.....	43 39	Mimeograph.....	41 31
Postage.....	104 45	Typewriter.....	100 00
Soap.....	445 67	Hogs.....	78 00
Drugs.....	702 41	Miscellaneous.....	201 59
Blacksmithing.....	162 87	Payroll.....	34,462 40
Tobacco.....	615 76	Salaries on account ordinary repairs.....	1,306 00
Dry goods.....	1,075 55	Salaries of managers.....	4,124 45
Clothing and hats.....	1,042 94		
Shoes and leather.....	537 63		
Blankets.....	469 68		
Furniture.....	683 32		
Hardware and tinware.....	700 32	Total.....	\$75,267 31

TABLE No. 12.

Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen	\$14,959 32	Grounds	\$24 69
Male department	2,665 73	Laundry building	26 19
Female department	337 54	Freight	76 27
Bakery	3,305 13	Expressage and telegraphing..	220 50
Laundry	283 55	Paint shop	691 96
Engine-room	338 83	Shoe shop	323 03
Farm, garden, and stable	844 00	Carpenter shop	1,173 87
Expense of administration	4,124 45	Gas	1,167 14
Building and repairs	674 44	Fuel	4,692 52
Miscellaneous	1,126 38	Discharged patients	268 70
Drug store	712 55	Returned escapes	18 25
Sewing-room	987 20	Permanent improvements	170 01
Furnishing	1,226 36	Night watch	17 70
Administration building	65 78		
Office	277 82	Total	\$75,267 31
Payroll	34,462 40		

TABLE No. 13.

Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

For What Purpose.	Cost.
Maintenance	\$73,870 94
Furnishing	1,226 36
Permanent improvements	170 01
Total	\$75,267 31

TABLE No. 14.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Months.	Average Num- ber of Pa- tients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1897—July	416.4	\$191 37	\$0 45.9	\$14 23
August	427.3	195 91	45.8	14 20
September	435.8	196 35	45	13 51
October	437	192 83	44.1	13 67
November	448.6	202 38	45.1	13 53
December	452.4	194 37	42.9	13 30
1898—January	451.2	195 92	43.1	13 36
February	459.3	211 31	45.7	12 80
March	464.6	205 81	44.2	13 73
April	464.3	203 94	43.9	13 17
May	461.4	209 40	45.3	14 04
June	468.7	228 57	48.7	14 61
Totals	449.1	\$202 35	\$0 44.9	\$13 68

TABLE No. 15.

*Products of Farm and Garden for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898,
with the Market Value of Same.*

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Asparagus	133 lbs.	\$6 75
Apples	3,244 lbs.	52 44
Beans, string	1,811 lbs.	54 33
Beets, table	3,492 lbs.	24 91
Beets, cow	32,780 lbs.	208 78
Cabbage	7,241 lbs.	72 45
Carrots	2,954 lbs.	19 6
Cauliflower	210 lbs.	4 85
Celery	3,217 lbs.	65 15
Corn	1,260 doz.	113 50
Cucumbers	260 doz.	20 50
Gooseberries	683 lbs.	19 50
Horseradish	220 lbs.	4 15
Kohlrabi	260 lbs.	2 00
Lettuce	2,692 lbs.	44 25
Melons, musk	2,772	114 50
Melons, water	1,213	100 00
Onions	4,320 lbs.	43 20
Pears	1,062 lbs.	9 00
Potatoes	61,655 lbs.	585 71
Peppers, green	143 lbs.	6 50
Parsnips	5,492 lbs.	40 11
Peas	1,291 lbs.	33 73
Radishes	2,390 lbs.	47 00
Rhubarb	720 lbs.	15 05
Rutabaga	4,343 lbs.	32 56
Squash	434 lbs.	2 13
Spinach	1,110 lbs.	22 20
Strawberries	140 lbs.	14 00
Turnips	11,608 lbs.	95 30
Tomatoes	9,627 lbs.	75 64
Pork, killed	12,620 lbs.	785 00
Wood, cut on farm	72 cds.	229 00
Eggs	41 doz.	4 10
Hay, alfalfa	25 tons	143 50
Hay, grain	40 tons	400 00
Total		\$3,488 79

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